

THE RELIQUARY.

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NOTICE OF A DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT REMAINS AT KING'S NEWTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BY JOHN JOSEPH BRIGGS, F.R.S.L.

THE recent discovery of antiquarian remains at King's Newton is so remarkable and extensive in character, that I think an illustrated account of it cannot but be acceptable to the readers of the "RELIQUARY." It will be my object to describe as simply as possible the nature and circumstances of the discovery, and leave others more competent than myself to judge of the particular period to which the articles belong.

Just on the south-east side of the village of King's Newton, in the parish of Melbourne, in the county of Derby, there is a somewhat prominent hill, overlooking one of the narrowest parts of the valley of the Trent, and commanding a good view of an ancient ford and ferry across that river. The hill alluded to had its summit cut into wide and deep hollows, which tradition asserts were made when getting stone at some remote period. In the Autumn of 1866, some men were excavating for a line of railway from Derby to Ashby, and cut through the crest of this hill, and then laid bare the remains of which the following is a brief account. There is no doubt that they formed an interesting ancient cemetery, probably of the Anglo-Saxon period. Perhaps it will be best to give extracts from my Journal, taken down at the time of discovery :—

September 6th. The men now making the new line of Railway have found a considerable number of urns containing calcined bones : probably in all twenty. Seven were placed together in a row, having their mouths upwards, some of which were covered with thin flat sandstones, to keep out the earth from the bones inside. They were of dark, black clay, such as can be procured near the spot, and to all appearance hand-made and burnt. They were placed generally on flat stones about two feet beneath the surface of the ground, which latter bore not the slightest trace of having anything unusual beneath it. Several of these urns passed into the hands of Mr. Massey, of

Melbourne. Most of them would have stood about seven inches high. Some had a little rude ornamentation about the neck, the body of the urn being quite plain as in fig. 1.

September 8th. Four more urns found in tolerable preservation. One of the most elaborately ornamented of them I have been enabled to sketch, and is depicted in fig. 2. All the urns found contain calcined and broken bones. As yet no coin or implement has been found with them. The urns found to-day are of a dark coloured clay, with a slight crust or covering of red on the outside, given to them probably at the time of being burnt. They were of various sizes, from a few inches to ten or twelve. The small ones very likely contained the bones of infants.

September 11th. Three more urns found to-day, about eight inches high, one of a somewhat more elegant shape and finished ornamentation. A drawing of this is given in fig. 3. Another, much plainer, with a little ornamentation about the neck, is shown in fig. 4. Fragments of eight more urns were found, but not sufficiently perfect to enable me to shew the character of the complete urn.

Near the spot where these urns are found is to all appearance what was originally an oblong square camp, the fosse on the north side being



very perfect. That on the south side is partly filled in, which was evidently done in order that the owner of the ground might plant an orchard. The fosse on the east side has been obliterated by the Railway cutting. The space inside the fosse is 166 yards long, and 65 wide. The vallum has been carried away and spread over the inside of the camp. The burial-place where the urns were deposited, was just outside the southern fosse, and covered perhaps fifty square yards. One urn was found at the very bottom of the southern fosse.

September 12th. Another urn found, but somewhat fragmentary, but by fitting the pieces together I have been enabled to give the fig. No. 5. Unfortunately most of the urns cannot be got out of the earth in perfect condition; for although the shape is distinctly visible, and the ornamentation well defined, the roots of trees growing near the spot have got into the urn and fed upon the bones, then swollen out and burst the shell of the urn into fragments. Pieces of pottery

of red colour have been found to-day. In the urns found to-day, the the centre of the clay composing them is black, and the inside and outside red, but whether that colour resulted from the action of fire, or was purposely laid on, was difficult to ascertain. In a few instances the urn was ornamented rudely in the *inside* as well as on the outside. The ornamentation in all cases seems to have been done with a stick, sometimes pointed, at others notched at the end, to make an indented impression.

September 16th. A very beautiful and highly-ornamented urn was found to-day. Although broken into fragments the outline was visible, and I am enabled to indicate the shape, and, from one of the larger pieces saved, to give the pattern of the ornamentation (fig. 6). This vessel was very remarkable for having a large admixture of small, pure white quartz pebbles thickly intermixed with the paste of which it was composed.

In addition to the urns was found a remarkably shaped horsehoe, a flattened iron bullet, a silver coin (inscription defaced), and a small, round, prettily made bronze bell, but I do not think that any of these articles are at all connected with the "find." One thing struck me as being remarkable, that on no two urns was the figuring alike, and in no instance, that I saw, was there any attempt to imitate any natural form, as that of an animal, plant, or leaf. In one or two cases the calcined bones were placed upon a small flat stone and the urn inverted over them. No teeth were ever found with the bones.

This Cemetery must have contained at first many hundreds of urns, but for some time the discovery was kept a secret by the workmen, and numbers were broken to pieces in the hope of finding coin within them. One man sent his pickaxe through seven at one stroke. When no coin was found the account of the discovery gradually became known, and the curious were enabled to glean a few valuable ears of this singular antiquarian harvest. I have thrown together, Mr. Editor, these few particulars, in the hope that you, or some other person who takes an interest in such early remains, will give us your opinion as to their origin and antiquity, and if I succeed in doing so my communication will not have been without its value.

King's Newton.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY AT KING'S NEWTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM MASSEY.

For the delectation of connoisseurs in antiquities, I beg to send you an account of the recent discovery of Sepulchral Urns at King's Newton. Melbourne is being connected with Derby by a line of railway, and in

the progress of the works a deep cutting was made a short distance from King's Newton, and here one of the workmen dug up some fragments of bones, and pieces of black pottery with curious devices on their exterior. Having carefully examined them, I satisfied myself that they were remains of cremated burials, and asked to be directed to the spot where they were exhumed. Two hundred yards east of the village, immediately below the confluence of the Melbourne and Wilson brooks, is the brow of a hill overlooking a lovely vale which debouches into the Trent meadows; here, after making a cursory examination of the surrounding surface, we commenced our explorations. Having removed the turf and soil to the depth of two feet, and about fourteen feet square, we found ourselves in the heart of an ancient cemetery; urn after urn, to the number of twenty, full of ashes and bones were disinterred; many were in a dilapidated state (having been riven by the large fibres from the roots of neighbouring ash trees), and, I regret to say, fell to pieces on being raised up, several, however, were secured in good preservation. The majority of the urns outside and inside are of a black colour, the material clay interspersed with fine quartz. A few were faced on both sides with a red pigment $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. All were found in the erect position, in groups of three and five, and placed on a stratum of sandstone with which the district abounds. In an adjoining field is a fine bed of clay similar to that from which the urns have been made. From the numerous specimens of vitrified cinders containing bones, taken from the soil surrounding the urns, I infer that the process of cremation has taken place at the spot of interment. It was somewhat remarkable that not a vestige of a tooth was found in the debris. Under the action of fire the enamel would fly off, but the ivory or tooth-bone would remain to a certain extent indestructible. A strict search was made for other relics, but nothing more than a small piece of well-worn wedge-shaped flint, bits of charcoal, and a fragment of a metallic ring were found. A Staffordshire potter is of opinion that the urns have been manufactured on the wheel, are sun-burnt, and the impressions made with a revolving stamp. In the early part of this investigation our attention was directed to an excavation of considerable length, depth, and breadth, twenty yards to the north of the interments; to this place we returned, and found undoubted vestiges of a military encampment, the fosse of the north side extending 166 yards, in a remarkable state of preservation, with here and there distinct traces of the vallum, the corresponding fosse on the south side was visible (although the greater part of it had been filled up in the formation of an orchard). The width of the space enclosed was sixty-six yards; the site must have been well adapted for a military post, commanding as it does the ford of the Trent a mile distant, the scenery extremely picturesque, the soil dry, with every facility for drainage, and a copious supply of water at the foot of the glacis. The ingenious antiquary may weary himself with conjectures as to the origin of these remains, whether Celtic, Roman, or Saxon; that they date from a very remote period there can be no reasonable doubt.

The Celtic tribes were fierce and warlike, well versed in stratagems of war, and possessed of no mean knowledge of fortification, as is evident from the description given in Tacitus of the works of defence constructed by them near *Caer Caradoc*, in the memorable engagement between their forces under the leadership of the renowned *Caractacus*, and the Romans commanded by *Ostorius*. Vestiges of the British entrenched camp, measuring 1700 feet in length, and a breadth of 720 and 600 feet respectively, are still visible at *Coxall Knoll*, where *Roy*, in his "*Military Antiquities*," supposes this famous battle was fought. The native Britons, and particularly those resident in the south of the island, practised cremation, but in the absence of all memorials in the form of tumuli, and of the relics usually found deposited in their barrows, it is fair to presume these remains are not British. A friendly correspondent and learned archæologist, *Mr. Brent*, of *Canterbury*, suggests that the existence of a flint-flake, as well as the shape and external patterns of the vessels, point to a *Celtic* origin. The Romans had many settlements in the adjoining county, and important military stations in both, at *Ratae* (*Leicester*) and *Derwentio* (*Derby*), and this camp would be twenty miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter place, on the direct line of route between the two. From a personal knowledge of the country, I have long been of opinion that a Roman Road may be traced at intervals, starting from *Iter VI.* of *Antoninus* at *Leicester*, passing over *Charnwood Forest*, crossing the *Trent* near *Weston*, and on to *Derby*. *Breedon-on-the-Hill*, in close proximity with *King's Newton*, has been strongly fortified, and the bulwarks in magnificent preservation remain to this day. On the summit of a limestone rock, readily made impregnable, it commands a fine panoramic view of the country, and would be a very pleasant spot for a summer encampment, but terribly bleak and cold in winter; and (although the climate of Britain at the time of the Roman occupation was, according to the joint testimony of *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*, much milder than that of *Gaul*,) the camp at *King's Newton*, from its more sheltered situation, would probably be selected as the "*Castra hiberna*." During the Empire, cremation was almost universal, and in the first instance was adopted in order to prevent the bodies of the legionaries dying on service in foreign lands from being outraged by the enemy; the knowledge of this fact alone would furnish a sufficient reason for no obtrusive memorials being raised over their remains, especially previous to the subjugation of the southern part of the island. Under the refining influences of Christianity, the practice of burning the dead became abhorrent to the Saxon mind, and was discontinued.

Melbourne.



ON THE DISCOVERY OF AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT
KING'S NEWTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.
&c. &c. &c.

THE discovery of the Saxon Cemetery at King's Newton, of which my excellent friend Mr. J. J. Briggs, and Mr. Massey, have favoured me with the foregoing notices, is one of extreme interest and importance; and one which calls for special notice. The remains found are not, as Mr. Massey supposes, Roman, but Anglo-Saxon, and are excellent types of the cinerary urns of that period. The discovery is remarkably similar in its details to one made only a few miles distant, at Kingston, in 1844, and some of the urns are almost identical with them in form and in decoration. It will be interesting, therefore, while speaking of the find at King's Newton, to give particulars of the one I have alluded to at Kingston.

It is a somewhat strange circumstance, and one worthy of careful note, that the only two extensive Anglo-Saxon cemeteries found in this district—indeed the only two which can properly be called cemeteries—are the two now under notice, the one at Kingston (King's Town), and the other at King's Newton (King's *New* Town); that they are extremely similar in their general character; that they are situated within a few miles of each other; and that the urns found in them bear a striking resemblance. It must be remembered too, that they are both in the Kingdom of Mercia, and within but a few miles of Repadune (Repton), the capital of that kingdom, and the burial-place of some of the Mercian Kings.

The urns at Kingston were carefully described by Professor Henslow* (who erroneously considered them to be of the Ancient British period), and by my friend Charles Roach Smith† who correctly appropriated them to the Anglo-Saxon period. They were found deposited on the slope and near the summit of a gentle eminence

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vol. II., 1847, p. 60 et seq.

† *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. II., 1852, p. 229 et seq.

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ANGLO-SAXON CINERARY URNS

KING'S NEWTON, DERBYSHIRE.

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about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church at Kingston, and over a space of about half-an-acre, during the progress of the works in trenching the ground for the shrubbery at the time of the erection of the noble mansion (Kingston Hall), of the Right Hon. Lord Belper, then the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P. Unfortunately, so little were the workmen looked after by their employers, and so little did the workmen themselves know or care what they were doing, that at least two hundred urns were completely destroyed before any notice was taken of the matter. As soon as the circumstance came to Mr. Strutt's knowledge, he ordered the remaining surface to be cleared off from the spot where the urns were deposited, and brought to light several examples. The urns, it is said, "had been deposited in lines (perhaps in trenches), either singly or in groups of two or more together; several deposits being from four to six feet, or more, apart. There were no appearances on the surface of the field to indicate that this was a burial-place." The field had been under plough about sixty years before, and, in consequence, the urns had become much mutilated, the greater part being merely fragmentary. About thirty of the urns were carefully removed and restored. Some of these are preserved by Lord Belper, at Kingston Hall, and will, it is hoped, be engraved in a future number of the "RELICUARY," and three others were presented by him to the Derby Town and County Museum. Two of these, to show their general form for purposes of comparison with those from King's Newton, I have engraved at the head of this article. Discoveries of a similar kind have been made in various parts of the kingdom, the urns from which will bear careful comparison with those under notice.

The Pottery of the Anglo-Saxon grave-mounds and cemeteries consists almost entirely of cinerary urns. These were, undoubtedly, like those of the Ancient Britons, made near the places where the remains have been discovered, and, as a natural consequence, usually from clays found in the neighbourhood of the place. The form of the cinerary urns is somewhat peculiar. Instead of being wide at the mouth, like the Celtic urns, they are contracted, and have a kind of neck instead of the overhanging lip or rim which characterizes so much of the sepulchral pottery of that period. The urns are formed by hand, not on the wheel like so many of the Romano-British period, and they are, as a rule, perhaps, more firmly fired than the Celtic ones. They are usually of a dark coloured clay, sometimes nearly black, at other times of a dark brown, and occasionally of a slate or greenish tint, produced by surface colouring. The general form of these interesting fictile vessels will be at once understood by reference to the engravings. The ornaments usually consist of encircling incised lines in bands or otherwise, and vertical or zigzag lines arranged in a variety of ways, and, not unfrequently, knobs and protuberances. Sometimes also they present evident attempts at imitation of the Roman egg-and-tongue ornament. The marked features of the pottery of this period is the frequency of small punctured or impressed ornaments, which are introduced along with the lines or bands, with very good effect. These ornaments were evidently produced by the end of a

stick, cut and notched across in different directions, so as to produce crosses and other patterns, and by twisted slips of metal, etc. In the annexed woodcut I have endeavoured to show two of the notched stick "punches," such as I have reason to believe were used for



pressing into the soft clay, and also two of the impressed patterns produced by it. In some districts these vessels are ornamented with simple patterns painted upon their surface in white, but, so far as my knowledge goes, no examples of this kind have been found in this locality.

Of the urns engraved on the accompanying Plates, from King's Newton, I append the following particulars:—

Fig. 1 (Plate II.) is 6 inches in height. The neck is alone ornamented—the ornamentation consisting of encircling and zigzag lines.

Fig. 2 (Plate I.) is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. It is ornamented with encircling bands or lines, and impressed ornaments. In the upper band is a series of small circular indentations, with a dot in the centre of each, and in the lower band are three rows of dots. Between these bands a series of indented crosses, which may be described as in some degree approaching to crosses patée in form. At the bottom are also small square indentations, with diagonal lines.

Fig. 3 (Plate I.) is 7 inches in height. It is ornamented with encircling lines, the central band bearing a double row of dots; the band at the bottom of the neck a series of small indented quatrefoil flowers; and the lower one a series of square indentations with diagonal lines.

Fig. 4 (Plate II.) is simply ornamented with encircling lines, and three rows of dots, around the neck.

Fig. 5 (Plate I.) is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and is ornamented with a row of indented crosses, and encircling lines, around the neck.

Fig. 6 (Plate I.) is but a fragment, but has been richly decorated with a kind of festoon ornament and impressed flowers.

Fig. 7 (Plate III.) is a very fine urn with encircling lines, "festoon" patterns, and "thumb indentations."

Fig. 8 (Plate III.) is also a remarkably fine urn, of very similar character, but more elaborate in the details of its ornamentation.

Fig. 9 (Plate III.) is of good form but is nearly devoid of ornament.

Fig. 10 (Plate II.) is a small urn, quite plain.

Fig. 11 (Plate I.) is a remarkably fine urn, and, as will be seen, is peculiar in its ornamentation. It is one of the most elaborate and curious, in pattern, of any that has yet been brought to light.

Fig. 1 (Plate III.) is of good form, but unusually low.

The whole of the urns, with the exception of fig. 10, were filled with burnt bones.

Winstor Hall, near Matlock Bath.



ANGLO-SAXON CINERARY URNS,
KING'S NEWTON, DERBYSHIRE.



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ON LYCHNOSCOPES.

BY JOHN PIGGOT, JUN., F.G.S.

IN many of our parish churches curious low-side windows occur in the north-west or south-west parts of chancels, the use of which has long puzzled the most learned ecclesiologists. These were invariably unglazed, and provided with a shutter inside the church, the hooks for the hinges often remaining. Sometimes one of the larger windows was extended towards the ground, occasionally crossed by a low transom, and an opening provided with a wooden shutter made in the lower part. Now I purpose examining the various theories that have been advanced on this interesting subject—using the word *lychnoscope* as a convenient though not accurate one—and giving reasons why I consider the last the most reasonable. The first seven have been so well demolished by “J. H. P.” in the fourth volume of “The Transactions of the Archæological Institute,” that it will be unnecessary to dwell upon them.

1. For excommunicated persons doing penance preparatory to being admitted into the Church.

2. To place a light in to scare away evil spirits from the churchyard.

3. For acolytes to pass the thurible through for the purpose of having the charcoal burnt up to a red heat before the incense was put on.

4. To enable a man or boy to look out for the approach of the priest, and ring a little bell to announce it to the people.

5. For the distribution of alms either in money or bread.

6. To give light to the reader of the lessons; all the other windows being filled with painted glass.

7. For the purpose of ventilation only.

8. In the Tyrol and Upper Italy, according to Webb's “Continental Ecclesiology,” the churches have small windows grated but never glazed, and a writer in the *Ecclesiologist* quotes a passage from Seymour's “Pilgrimage to Rome,” p. 391, to explain this and the use of our lychnoscopes: “I once saw a woman insert her hands and rosary through an iron railing, so as to have them inside the church, while she herself was obliged to stay outside. And on another occasion I observed a woman when the doors of the church were shut, insert her hands and rosary through a hole cut in the door apparently for that purpose.”

9. Mr. Paley (Manual, p. 341), says: “I would call them Offertory windows, since that was probably their real use. It appears that they originated from an order of *recluses* or *solitarii* who had their oratories contiguous to, or adjoining churches, and who not being allowed to communicate with any assembly of men, had these little windows constructed *ut per fenestram possent ad missus per manus*

sacerdotum oblationes offerre (Martene, I. 3, IX. 7). But the practice was doubtless extended from them to the general use of the laity, as very scanty notice can be found of such recluses, and a great number of ancient churches, from the 12th to the 15th century, have such Offertory windows." It is curious that at S. Senan, Sennen, Cornwall, the lychnoscope was used for taking in the tithe milk of that parish. But it is most improbable that those who might freely make their offerings in the usual place should for no possible reason except a silly imitation of those who could not offer in the usual place, devise lychnoscopes, and be at the trouble of using them. The theory does not explain the occurrence of two or three lychnoscopes in the same church. In the south aisle of S. Peter, Ropsley, the loop is so small as to preclude the possibility of making any offering through it at all, and at All Saints', Hartley, Kent, there is an immovable grate over the aperture.

10. That they were for the purpose of watching the Paschal candle, hence called Lychnoscopes. This theory was put forward by the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society, in their "*Few Hints on Ecclesiastical Antiquities*." It was an ancient tradition that the second coming of Christ would be on Easter Eve, hence the sepulchre and light were watched during the whole day and two nights between Good Friday and Easter Day. In old Parish Registers we sometimes find the Item "Paid for watching the Pasch light." The Paschal candlestick was often of large size, and held a large candle or pillar of wax, lighted during mass or vespers from Holy Saturday till the Ascension of our Lord. In the time of Constantine, on Easter Eve large pillars of wax were lighted in the churches. The candlesticks were often of elaborate design, and reached nearly to the vaulting of the church, like that which belonged to Durham Abbey, before the dissolution (see Rites of Durham Abbey). At Coutance, the candle was lit for the clerestory; at Chartres, the candle alone weighed 72lbs.; at Rheims, it weighed 30lbs.; at Rouen, 40lbs. A cross was formerly traced or painted on the candle, as the commencement of the Paschal Table, which was inscribed originally on the candle, and subsequently written on parchment and affixed to it. Five grains of incense were affixed to the centre and extremities of the cross, which probably originated in a forced application of the word *incensi* occurring in the *Exaltel*. Pugin, in his "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," says the finest example of a Paschal candlestick is at the church of Léau, in Belgium, about eleven miles east of Tirlémont, he gives an engraving of it. This candlestick is beautifully executed in the finest brass, and stands altogether about eighteen feet high, the branches for lights which surround the middle part of the stem appear to have been common to all the greater Paschal candlesticks. But the theory applied to lychnoscopes is untenable, from the occurrence of these windows in positions and under circumstances which are irreconcilable with the theory, and from the consideration that, although the item "watching the Pasch light" occurs perhaps not unfrequently, yet devotion was seldom at so low an ebb, particularly in the 12th

century, as to make such a provision in the fabric of the building necessary.

11. That they were intended to symbolize the wound in our Saviour's side, and hence often called *vulne* windows. We know that the inclined chancel represents His head, and the western windows of the aisles the wounds in His feet, and therefore it does not seem unreasonable to look for some part of the church symbolising the wound in His side. But the lychnoscope is usually found on the south side of the church, whereas Catholic art has usually represented the wound on the right side, and if the transepts represent our Lord's arms on the Cross, the wound would be above His shoulders. If therefore a symbol for the wound occurs in a church we should expect to look for it in the nave, and here we are met by the question, was not the wound symbolised by the south porch? This is generally in close connection with the laver of regeneration symbolised by the water which flowed from our Blessed Lord's side. It is a curious fact, that only about a tenth of the parish churches of England are cruciform, showing how little right we have to anticipate every symbol in every church. S. Augustine (quoted in the *Catena Aurea*) gives the type of the wound, "Hoc prænuntiabat quod Noe in latere arcæ ostium facere jussus est, quo intrarent animalia quæ non erant diluvio peritura quibus præfigurabatur Ecclesia." The side door of churches may therefore be the counterpart of that symbolism which S. Augustine assigns to the side door of the ark, but it is almost impossible that lychnoscopes could symbolise the wound.

12. One of the most absurd theories that has been started on the subject is, that they served to light a priest's vestry. But the vestries have vanished without leaving a trace, and this position could not have been chosen for a vestry, particularly where the chancel was stalled.

13. Dr. Rock considers them openings for lepers to assist at mass. Mr. G. E. Street (*Ecclesiologist*, April, 1848, p. 288), draws attention to the paintings in Eton College Chapel. The subject on one of them is:—a priest at the altar administering the Holy Eucharist to three or four kneeling persons, whilst another priest (with an attendant) has come down from the eastern part of the chancel and is administering through a low side window (as nearly similar in position and size to the window in question as in a painting can be expected), the sacrament to a boy (the son of a Jew), whose face is seen through the window. Inscription, "Qualiter cujusdam Judæi Filius cum Christianis communionem recipiens.....a beatâ Virgine.....legenda sanctorum" written in black letters underneath. Mr. Street suggests that the windows might be used for confession, for the offertory, and for the reception of the most Holy Sacrament. These paintings were the finest which had then been discovered in England, more artistic and as full of religious feeling as any, and most interesting as having been probably executed by Florentine artists in the 15th century; who, for aught we know, may have been the pupils of the Beato Angelico, or the friends as they were the contemporaries of Francia

Perugino, and Ghirlandaio. In an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on M. Michel's "Histoire des Races Mandites de la France, et de l'Espagne," it is stated that "the Cagots," a proscribed tribe existing in the western and south-western parts of France, and in some of the portions of Spain bordering on the Pyrenees, had at a remote period churches of their own, and "in most of the churches of the west and south-west of France, there is a small entrance-door called the Cagots door, quite distinct from the principal entrance. In many places, as at Lucarré, in the arrondissement of Pau, and at Claracq, in the canton of Thèze (in the department of the Pyrenees), where the Cagots were admitted to partake of the Holy Sacrament, they were still kept apart from other people, and the consecrated bread was reached to them at the end of a rod or cleft-stick." At the west end of the north aisle of S. Martin, Liskeard, Cornwall, is a curious opening, consisting of three small square-headed openings, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and 1 foot 5 inches in height, separated by monials 5 inches in thickness. There would be just sufficient space for the admission of a hand through the openings, and externally, under the window, is a small stoup for holy water projecting from the wall. At a distance of about half-a-mile from Liskeard there existed, formerly, a hospital for lepers; which it seems had no chapel of its own. At the time of the Crusades leprosy spread rapidly through Europe. A hospital for lepers is mentioned by S. Gregory, of Tours, and S. Gregory the Great, in the same century, speaks of the disease; and in the century succeeding him, Rhotarius, King of the Lombards, published an edict against lepers, proclaiming them dead in the eye of the law, and ordering them not to approach sound persons without giving notice by making a noise with a wooden clapper; and in 755, King Pepin, and in 789, Charles the Great issued ordinances by which the marriages of lepers were dissolved, and their association with the healthy forbidden. Mr. Raymond says the disease was not infectious, but that it was caused by bad diet, unhealthy situation, &c. Archbishop Trench in his work on the Miracles, says that "A leper might transmit it to his children, or the mother of a leper's children might take it from him; but it was by no ordinary contact communicated from one person to another." In support of his decision he quotes certain passages of Scripture, and fortifies it by a reference to "Rhenford de leprâ cutis Hebræorum," and by an extract from Balsamon in Suicer. The 14th century was distinguished by the frequency of the disease, in the 15th it declined and soon became very rare. Even so early as A.D. 1434, Cardinal Langley altered the constitution of Sherburn hospital near Durham, originally founded circa 1180, for sixty-five lepers, and made it necessary that two lepers, if they could be found, should be upon the foundation. The Council of Lateran decreed (1179) "That whereas, numbers of leprous people are gathered together in community, they shall be permitted to enjoy to themselves a church and a churchyard, and a priest of their own," &c. Five-sevenths of the churches in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, have lychscopes; persons dwelling near the sea, or living much upon fish, were more liable to the disease than

others, this would be the case very much with the inhabitants of these three counties. Many lazarus-houses were founded in England, in Norwich there were five, in London six; an account of an interesting example at Clattercote, in Oxfordshire, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1866. The great majority of lychnoscopes could not have been used for lepers to assist at mass, for some are so close to the ground that it would be necessary for the lepers to lie down to see through them, and others are some feet above their heads, and the majority do not command a view of the altar at all.

14. Perhaps the most prevalent theory, the oldest, and that supported by tradition, is that they were confessionals. Mr. E. J. Carlos, in a communication addressed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1846, quotes a passage in a letter of Bedyll to Cromwell, as follows: "We think it best that the place where these Friars have been wont to hear outward confession of all comers at certain times of the year be walled up, and that use to be foredone for ever." This recommendation applies only to monasteries, but as the same writer observes, "If an irregular practice of this kind existed in parochial churches, and there were places requiring to be walled up, it would be in the province of the ordinary to direct it to be done. It was not within the line of Bedyll's duty to notice such places, though the notoriety given to the practice of the visitation of the monasteries, would necessarily produce a similar order from the ordinary to close them where found in parish churches." Some lychnoscopes have a great splay in the interior, as at S. Thomas of Canterbury, Elsfeld, to which example there is a seat and book-rest; and on the outside of SS. Mary and Margaret, Sprowston, there is a covered cell, perhaps to shelter the penitent from the weather. It must be said in favour of this theory, that in many churches there are exterior apertures which could not conveniently have been used for anything else. But the examples at Prior Crawden's chapel at Ely (ten feet from the ground), and at "La Sainte chapelle," in Paris, at a still greater height from the ground, could not have been used for this purpose. M. Viollet Le Duc, the eminent French archæologist, believes the last example was used to give light to the reader of the Lessons, and says that the last example was glazed with white glass, covered by an internal shutter, which was closed when the window was not in use, in order not to interfere with the general effect of the "dim religious light" from the large painted windows. The objection to this theory is the constant habit of using candles at all hours in the Roman Catholic Services.

Now for a few examples of undoubted confessionals, showing that where a confessional existed inside a church it occupied something of a similar position to the lychnoscope (*Ecclesiologist*, Vol. VII. p. 74). In S. Mary Magdalene, Reigate, a church with aisles to the choir, at the back of the easternmost stall on the south side (in all probability the stall of the *hebdomarius*), is an oak pew of the date 1500. This pew has a sliding panel which opens into the stall just at the height that the lips of a kneeling penitent would require. At Sun-

dridge, Kent, in the same position are two small trefoil lights pierced through the postica of the stall. In Cambridge, S. Michael, is an opening, traditionally known as a confessional, which opens from the chantry behind the sedilia. During the repairs at S. Andrew, Chesterton, Cambridge, a small square opening was discovered between the sacristy and the chancel; the inner side of which was filled with a socket pierced with a quatrefoil, and had on its surface a kind of socket, as if it had occasionally been stopped by a board placed over it. At the east end of the south wall of the nave at S. Nicholas, West Tanfield, Yorkshire, there is a projection like a broad buttress, in which there is a low window of two plain loops separated by a monial. This opens into a small chamber with a segmental arched vault formed in the thickness of the wall. Besides this, there is in the north-west corner of the chancel another small chamber, which is entered by a narrow arch from the north chapel. It is lighted by three trefoiled apertures on the east side and two on the south.

If an order had been issued to block up the lychnoscopes in parish churches, the injunctions of bishops and other ordinaries would contain notices of the fact, but these have been closely scrutinized and no such ordinance has been brought to light. Dr. Neale traced lychnoscopes in the churches of Denmark, in the proportion of 28 in 148 churches. Fully five-sixths of the Danish churches are of Romanesque or First-pointed date, the majority being transitional. Porch lychnoscopes are there the rule, not as with us the exception. At Westerbreining, Isle of Ærø, there is a south porch of First-Pointed character, with a lychnoscope neither blocked nor glazed. At Somploë, Isle of Laaland, is one of like character, and another at Justrup, in the same Island. At Nakstow, the capital of the Isle of Laaland, there is in the south porch, and on the east side, a deep four-centered recess, exactly like those which in English churches served for Easter sepulchres. Immediately over this is a lancet, never glazed, but furnished with bars, pretty closely set. They only appear in Denmark in churches by the side of tolerably frequented roads, and never in the small islands.

15. Mr. John J. Cole, in the March (1848) number of the *Journal* of the Archaeological Institute, gives the following explanation, "that prior to the introduction of sanctus bell-cots, and commonly where these were not erected, then at the low side window—the only real opening in the church except the doors, and this unglazed but provided with a shutter—the sacristan stood, and at the elevation of the Host opened the shutter and rang the sanctus bell, as directed I think in the ancient liturgy, 'In elevatione vero ipsius corporis Domini pulsetur campana in uno latere, ut populares, quibus celebrationi missarum non vacat quotidie interesse, ubicunque fuerint, seu in agris, seu in domibus, flectant genua.'" (Constit. Joh. Peckham, A.D. 1281). This rule could be better observed by means of a low-side window, strictly regarding the words "*in uno latere*," than by a bell cot, which was probably an innovation, though an elegant one. There is no example of the latter earlier perhaps than transition Norman, whereas

of the former there is one of the Saxon period, it seems, at Caistor ; and the cot was not as general as the window, which continued in use down to plain Perpendicular. I need hardly observe that a hand-bell is still rung in Roman Catholic churches at the elevation. When as usually they were on the south side of the chancel, it will be observed that the dwellings, as in a very large majority of the towns and villages in England, are to the south of the churches, that in the exceptional cases, the openings correspond, being on the north or on both sides, and that one is generally of late style, as if provided for a spreading population, and that when, as usually placed low, the more convenient for the sacristan, and that when higher, as in the rare cases of Prior Crawden's chapel at Ely, and La Sainte Chapelle in Paris, they were so on account of the neighbourhood of monastic buildings which would else have impeded the sound. When we consider that no casements were made in the windows of a church, except this one kind which puzzles us, it is not easy to understand how in the absence of a bell-cot or other means of ringing in the open air, the bell could be heard by people "*seu in agris, seu in domibus.*" I therefore imagine that it was a frequent practice, when neither low side window nor bell-cot existed, to use the porch doorway for the purpose ; and that those remarkable examples of squints at Bridgewater, at Charlton, and elsewhere, made from the chancel across one or more chapels direct to the porch, were to comply with the injunction to ring "*in uno latere,*" and so as to be heard. And that the squints made into rooms over porches were not for recluses, but that the sacristan might ring the bell at a casement there. The examples are numerous of squints commanding not the high altar from a chapel or transept, but a chantry altar from the chancel ; and in some cases remaining and observed there is, as in Norman work at North Hinksey, a small squint through the jamb of the chancel arch pointing towards a chantry altar, and in the corner close next to it is a low side window of the same age. For what purpose ? during the celebration of mass in a chapel there would be no clergy in the chancel, and of course no laity, to use the squint ; but if the low side window was, as I suggest, to enrich the sound of the sanctus bell, then whether mass were performed at the high or at the chantry altar, the sacristan there stationed could directly or through the squint see the elevation of the Host. In places where a squint could not be made, we find a low side window attached to each altar, as at Bucknell. The example from Othery, near Bridgewater, adduced as the most remarkable and unaccountable, owing to the awkward projection of a buttress across the window, is however yet stronger in favour of my theory. It is unfit for use by any one inside or outside for purposes conjectured in other cases, or for the exhibition of a light. But the old shutter remains, the opening through the buttress is sufficient for sound, and there is a squint made at such an angle as to prevent seeing the high altar from the transept, put so as to enable a person close to the chancel end of it to see the transept altar, and this squint is cut from the very jamb of the low side window, or sanctus bell door.

In "Narratives of the Days of the Reformation," edited (for the Camden Society) by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. (1859), is a remarkable confirmation of this theory. We are told that in the time of Mary the Papists "wolde nedes have ther masking mas, and soo dyd old Thomas Whyght, John Notherel, and others, bwyld up an alter in the church (Poole), and had procured a fytt chaplin, a French prest, one syr Brysse, to say there masse; butt there altar was pulled downe, and syr Brysse was fayne too hyde hys headd, and the papistes too bwilde them an altar in olde master Whyght's house, John Craddock hys man being clarcke to ring the bell, and too help the priest to mass, untill he was threatned that yf he dyd use *too putt hys hand owtt of the wyndow to ring the bell*, that a hand-goon shold make hym too smartt, that he shold nott pull in hys hand agayne with ease."

Now if my readers have had the patience to follow me through this long paper, they may consider with me that Mr. Cole's theory seems the most reasonable, but the question is far from being set at rest, many of our greatest ecclesiologists believing in the confessional, others in the leper, theory; I should therefore be glad to hear other arguments from the ecclesiological contributors to the "RELICUARY," on the further elucidation of this interesting subject.

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ARMS OF TUNSTED, HARL. MRS. 1539.

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.

(Concluded from Vol. VIII., page 240.)

The following is a list of the principal Landowners in Chapel-en-le-Frith, taken in 1653 :—

	A.	R.	P.
The Demesne of Marsh Hall	1631	0	3
Mr. George Bowden	30	0	18
¹⁷ Mr. Thomas Yeaveley	34	2	17
¹⁸ Mr. Edward Ollerenshaw	31	4	14
Mr. Edward Kyrke, of Whitehough	21	1	32
Ralph Gee, of Lydgate	27	2	31
¹⁹ George Cooper, of Bank.....	36	0	26
Peter Ash, of Phoside.....	27	1	15

¹⁶ These acres are forest acres, which were equal to three Statute.

¹⁷ Antony Yeaveley was Incumbent of Chapel-en-le-Frith about 1604. Thomas, his son, married Catherine, daughter of Will. Beard, of Beard. 1665, May 8, Mr. William Yeaveley married Judith, daughter of Mr. Bowden, of Stoddart.

¹⁸ The family of Ollerenshaw of Ollerenshaw, were considerable landowners in the parish. John de Ollerenshaw is witness to a deed A.D. 1339. Anthony Ollerenshaw married Grace, daughter of Thomas Bagshaw, of the Ridge, temp. Edward III. Anthony Ollerenshaw, of Ollerenshaw, was denied the title of gentleman by Dugdale in 1662.

¹⁹ Cooper held land at Bank near to the Ridge. This property afterwards belonged to the Friths. John Frith, who bought Bank, married Joan, daughter of Arnold Kyrke, of Martinside. He had two sons, Samuel Frith, Esq., High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1780, the noted Squire Frith, and John Frith, Esq., both of whom died unmarried.

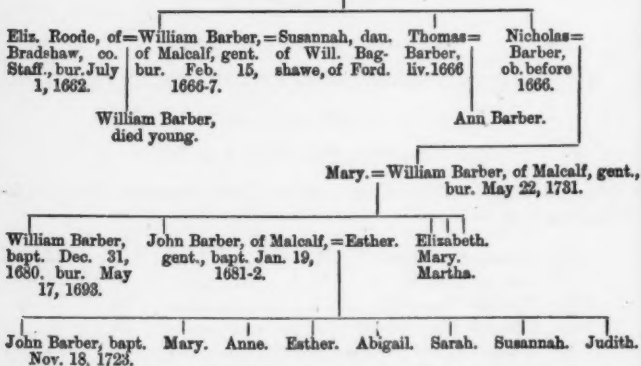
	A.	R.	F.
John Bagshawe, of Bradshawe	35	0	20
²⁰ William Carrington	25	0	32
Mr. Nicholas Bowden.....	75	3	20
²¹ Mr. Robert Ashton	44	1	24
²² Mr. William Barber, of Malcalf.....	42	3	6
John Lingard, of Slack Hall	34	2	5
Mr. Henry Bagshawe, of Ridge.....	147	0	15
Arnold Kyrke, of Martinside.....	55	2	26
Humfrey Marshall	35	0	2
²³ Antony Bealott, of Castlenaze	19	1	26

²⁰ Carrington, of Bugsworth and Whiteknowls, a very respectable family. James Carrington married Mary, daughter of Ralph Ashenburst, of Feard. He married for his second wife Douglas, daughter of Willm. Leversage, of Wheelock. Robert Carrington, of Bugsworth, married Emma, daughter of Nicholas Jodrell, of Yearsley. In 1704, Maria, daughter of John Carrington, of Bugsworth, married Thomas Kirke, of the Eaves. Dugdale denied John Carrington, of Bugsworth, the title of gentleman.

²¹ Robert Ashton, Esq., of Stoney Middleton, High Sheriff 1665.

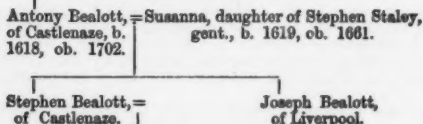
²² A very respectable family of this name lived at Malcalf, near Ford. The following is a short but accurate Pedigree of the Barbers:—

BARBER, of Malcalf, = Cresswell.



²³ The Bealotts, of Castlenaze, were a good old yeoman family now extinct. The following is a short Pedigree of the family:—

ANTONY BEALOTT, =
witness to a Deed
in 1603.

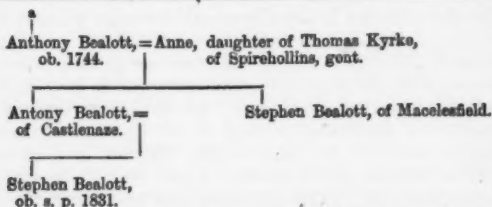


It will be seen by this that the land became very much divided at this time, though Mr. Bagshawe, of the Ridge, still stands first. In an assessment of the Land Tax, taken in 1722, the following are the principal contributors :—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Bagshawe, Esq., of Ridge	9	3	6
John Bradshawe, Esq.	4	8	8
Mr. Simon Degge	5	18	0
Mr. William Archer	1	5	10
Mr. Arnold Kyrke, of Martinside.....	3	18	4
Henry Eyre, Esq., of Rootor.....	1	3	4
²⁴ Mr. Henry Kyrke, of Eaves	1	8	0
²⁵ William Bagshawe, Esq.	3	2	5
Mr. John Barber	2	11	8½

Not many events of historical interest have occurred at Chapel-en-le-Frith. In September, 1648, part of the Scotch army which had been defeated by Cromwell at Preston, was brought prisoner to the town, about fifteen hundred in number, and was shut up in the church. There they were kept for about a fortnight, during which time about forty died and were buried in the churchyard, and ten more died on the first day's march, before they came into Cheshire. The old village has for the most part slumbered on in peaceful rest, nestling amongst its native hills, till the moss which attaches itself to the undisturbed stone seemed to have gathered round the hearts and brains of its inhabitants to be rudely shaken off about a dozen years ago by the navy's spade and pick.

The church, as I have said before, was built in 1220 by the foresters, and had no connection with the Bowdens, as Mr. Glover erroneously asserts, who were of no importance in the parish till the 15th century. It was built in the early English style, and consisted of a nave, two aisles, and chancel, with two chapels dedicated to our Lady and St. Nicholas. It is full now of the usual modern abominations of galleries, high pews, and whitewash, and having been partly rebuilt about 1750, and otherwise altered, preserves little of its original character. The old lanceolate windows in the north aisle were destroyed by a former incumbent, and replaced by plain square



²⁴ A Papist and Nonjuror. In Cosin's list published in 1715, he is described as "Henry Kyrke, Esq., of the Eaves."

²⁵ Of Ford Hall, son of the "Apostle of the Peak."

sashes, as he found some difficulty in reading his sermons in the waning light of a winter's afternoon. In renewing the whitewash in the chancel, a few years ago, some frescoes were discovered on the walls, but before any person interested in such things could interfere they were quickly whitewashed over again. The altar rails are of carved oak (now of course painted over), the work of William White, A.M., Incumbent of the parish in 1660. Over the altar is a large picture representing the Last Supper, which for villainous painting and coarseness of design is, I am sure, unequalled in England. The present Incumbent informed me that it is a wretched copy of a picture he had seen at Alton Towers.

The following is a list of the Incumbents of the church from the year 1600 to the present time :—

- 1603. Edward Hinchcliffe
- 1607. Henry Brownell.
- 1610. Anthony Yeaveley.
- 1620. William Bray.
- 1624. May 23. Richard Eaton.
- 1624. Dec. 13. "Noe minister at all."
- 1625. Edmund Nickson, B.A.
- 1644. Robert Gee, M.A.
- 1648. "Noe minister noe churchwardena."
- 1649. William Oliver.
- 1652. Thomas Clayton, M.A.
- 1660. James Hulme.
- 1662. William Higginbotham.
- 1668. John Morewood.
- 1669. Nathan Kinsey.
- 1670. William White, M.A.
- 1697. Caleb Cooke, B.A.
- 1717. John Byron.
- 1727. Benjamin Bardsley.
- 1748. John Byron.
- 1798. William Bagshawe, M.A.
- 1807. Samuel Grundy.
- 1836. George Hall, B.A.

The church seems to have been used for other purposes besides that of worship. Public meetings were held there, and legal business transacted. The following curious document gives us a case in point—
 "By virtue of her Majesty's commission out of her Highnesses most honourable Court of Chancery to us and others directed for the examination of witnesses touching a certain cause in the s^d court dependinge betweene Thomas Wright, plaintiff, and Richard Harford and Wm. Redfearne, defendants. These shall be to wyll and require you and everie of you whose names are wrytten in the lyste in Her Majesty's name most straghtly to charge and command that you faile not to appear before us and others our associates in the Church of the Chappell in the Frith in the county of Darbye, upon the Satur-

day, the 8th day of the instant June, by nyne of the clocke in the forenoon, there to speak and declare your knowledge touchinge such matters as shall be laid before you. Given under our hands and seals 7th day of June, 1591.

" ROGER COLUMBELL,
" HENRY BAGSHAWE.

" To Willm. Swinfen, Agnes Kirke, Richard Bowden, Thomas Mellor, Willm. Clarke, Humfrey Lowe, Nicholas Lingard, John Shore, Willm. Newton, and to everie of them."

There are six bells in the church, which were put up in 1733. They bear the following inscriptions:—

1st, or Treble Bell.—"Peace and good neighbourhood. A. R., 1733."

2nd.—"Prosperity to this parish. A. R., 1733."

3rd.—"We were all cast at Gloucester by A. Rudhall, 1733."

5th.—"Jasper Frith & John Wainwright Ch-wardens. A. R., 1733."

6th.—A Tenor Bell.—"I to the church the living call,

And to the grave do summon all. A. R. 1733."

The bells were always rung in commemoration of the following events, viz.—The Martyrdom of King Charles I., the 30th of January, the bells being muffled on one side, and the ringing commencing on the evening before. For the Restoration on the 29th of May, when it was also the ringers' duty to adorn the church tower and porch with branches of oak: the birthday of King George III., the 4th of June: the 5th of November, and the evening before. They also ring the Old Year out and the New Year in; and Pancake bell still warns the busy housewife on Shrove Tuesday, that it is eleven o'clock and time to begin the frying. At eight every evening, except Saturdays and Sundays, when it is at seven o'clock, the curfew sounds over hill and dale reminding us of our Norman vassalage, now happily so long gone by. The parish clerk is responsible for tolling at these hours, and on him devolves by special custom the duty of ringing the "Sermon Bell," a few minutes before Divine Service. This is the bell tolling which according to the strict letter of the law the officiating minister should himself perform, but the ringers now receive an annual sum from the Incumbent, for relieving the clerk from this portion of his duties. The extra fees for ringing on public occasions were 6s. per day; but on the 29th May a further fee of 2s. for placing the oak. On the 5th November the fee was 15s. and a goose at the Bull's Head Inn.

On Whit Monday they have a curious custom in this parish of providing every little child with a bottle, in which liquorice or Spanish juice is put and then hung round its neck by a string. The children march to the wells and fill the bottles with water, which they then proceed to shake and suck at for the rest of the day. On this account the holy season is known amongst the juveniles as "Bottle day."

The little village of Chinley, about a mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith, can boast of a chapel belonging to one of the earliest Independent Communities in the kingdom. This congregation was formed in 1662, by

the Rev. William Bagshawe, otherwise called the Apostle of the Peak, after the Act of Uniformity had driven him, together with two thousand other conscientious men from the livings which they held in the Church of England. Mr. Bagshawe was born at Litton, near Tideswell, on the 17th of June, 1627, and baptized the same month by Mr. Greaves, the Vicar of Tideswell. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he early shewed a disposition for the ministry. On leaving College he preached his first sermon at Wormhill. He was afterwards at Attecliffe, near Sheffield, for some time, where he lived in the house of Colonel, afterwards Sir John Bright. He was ordained at Chesterfield, January 1st, 1654. He was soon afterwards invited to Glossop, where he remained till St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662. From Glossop he went to Ford, where he preached privately in his own house and elsewhere.

The Declaration of Liberty of Conscience in 1672, afforded a short relief to his persecuted flock, too short, alas! so soon was the indulgence revoked. Despite the prohibition he continued to preach in "corners," and the people flocked to hear him like "Doves to a window." The Revolution brought happier times for the Nonconformists, and the little band of Independents rallied with increased energy around their revered leader, and established a meeting house at Malcalf near Ford, at which latter place Mr. Bagshawe resided, having bought an estate there. Here they long worshipped in peace, drinking in the words of truth and holiness from the lips of "the Apostle," those lips which were too soon to be closed for ever. "In the beginning of the year 1702," to quote from the Chapel Register, "the Rev. Mr. William Bagshawe, of Ford, departed this life. His last sermon was on March 22nd, 1704, from Rom. viii. 31. On Wednesday, April 1st, he lay in a slumber, towards night he called to have a hymn sung, and after a short prayer, to which he added his Amen, he fell into a slumber, and seemed to breathe without difficulty, till, on a sudden he gave a gasp or two and so quietly slept in Jesus. Having lived an eminently holy and useful life, he had the favour of an easy death. He was buried at Chapel-le-Frith, and his funeral Sermon was preached by Mr. John Ashe, from Heb. xiii. 7, and afterwards printed with his life and character."²⁶

Mr. Bagshawe was succeeded by Dr. Clegg as minister of the Chapel. In this position Dr. Clegg remained for more than fifty years, exercising with universal respect his twofold character of doctor of souls and doctor of bodies. During the early part of his ministry he resided at Ford, and acted as tutor to the children of Mr. Samuel Bagshawe. Soon after his arrival, his congregation lost two of its chief supporters, who died suddenly within a year or two of each other. To refer to the Register—

²⁶ A copy of the Will of William Bagshawe, "The Apostle of the Peak," will be found in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II. p. 244. Other notices of this eminent divine, and of the Bagshaw family, have also appeared in our other volumes.

"170⁴. Mr. Samuel Bagshawe, of Ford, departed this life Dec. 8, on the Lord's day at night. This was a sudden and sad breach. His funeral Sermon was preached at Malcalf by Mr. Clegg, Dec. 18th."

"170². In March, about the 8th or 9th day, Mr. Henry Kirke, of Martinsyde, an eminently holy Christian, departed this life very suddenly. His funeral Sermon was preached at Malcalf, Mar. 12th, by J. Clegg, from Genesis v. 24."

The congregation at Malcalf had increased so considerably that it was decided to build a larger Chapel, within easier walking distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith, so land was purchased at Chinley, and the present Chapel was erected in the year 1716, at a cost of £126 5s., almost all the money being given by members of the congregation. I have in my possession the original account of the expenditure incurred in building the Chapel, with the signatures of the trustees at the end affirming the same. Their names are—Jas' Clegg, Minister; Wm. Bagshawe, of Ford; Arnold Kyrke, of Martinside; Will. Carrington, John Bennett, James Carrington, Ralph Gee, Wm. Carrington, Thomas Moulton, John Lingard. As may be judged by its cost, the building is a plain unpretending structure, very different to the modern Independent Chapels, glorying in spires, stained glass, and rood lofts; but time has mellowed its aspect, so that its dark weather-beaten face, partly hidden in clustering ivy, forms no unpleasant object to the passer-by. The building of this Chapel so offended the zealous churchmen of the parish, that rotten eggs and stones used to greet the Dissenters on their way to worship; these assaults being mainly instigated by the unworthy minister of the parish, whose drunken dissipated habits helped not a little the cause of dissent. Dr. Clegg died on the 5th day of August, 1755, and was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Harrison, who had been Independent Minister at Buxton for twenty-one years. Dr. Clegg left behind him a very interesting diary, recording his everyday proceedings throughout the greater part of his fifty years' residence in the parish. This diary is full of the most interesting and minute particulars of most of the families then living in the place, and in many of the surrounding parishes, as Dr. Clegg was a great traveller, his medical skill often being in request at a considerable distance. It is now in the possession of Wm. Bagshawe, Esq., of Ford Hall, to whose courtesy and co-operation I am much indebted for particulars connected with our parish and neighbourhood. Mr. Harrison died in 1783, and was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Sutcliffe. In the year 1794, the trustees built a house for the officiating minister at a cost of £300, more than double what their predecessors had spent upon the Chapel itself. No Register was kept at Malcalf, and the regular Register of Births begin Oct. 26, 1729. By Act of Parliament, all the Non-Parochial Registers were collected and lodged in the Registrar-General's Office in Somerset House, and the Chinley Register shared the general

fate. This is to be regretted for some reasons, as the Register is filled with interesting memoranda relating to the parish, which are now almost lost to us.

Before I close this paper, already I am afraid too long for the patience of my readers, I should like to say something about the physical aspect of the parish.

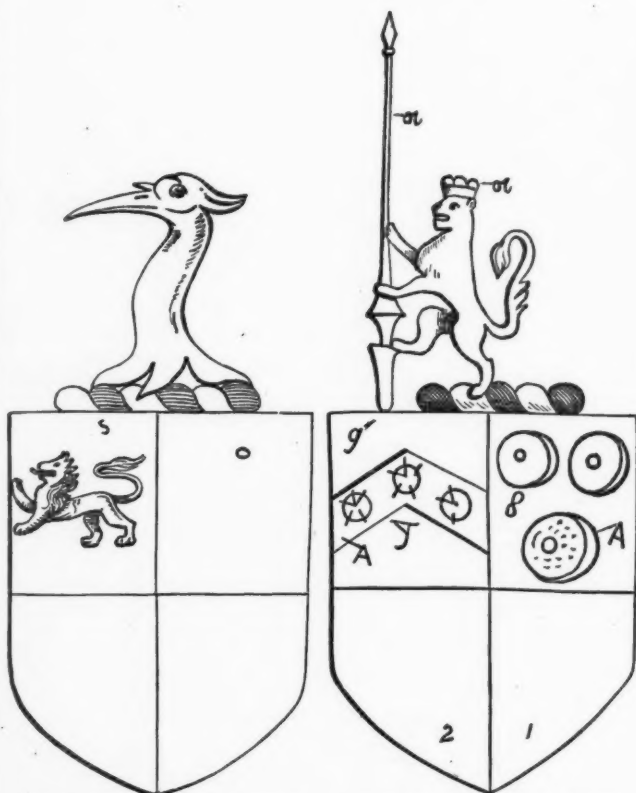
The parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith consists of about nine thousand acres of land, principally lying upon the gritstone, although a small portion of the eastern part lies on the limestone. It consists of a series of fertile and well wooded valleys divided by bold and lofty hills, some of which are amongst the highest in Derbyshire, by name Chinley Churn, South-head, Black Edge, Coburn, and Eccles Pike—the highest of them attaining an elevation of more than eighteen hundred feet. In such a position it is no wonder that the scenery is striking and beautiful, and though there are no such gems to be found there as stud the valleys of the Wye or the Derwent, yet the aspect of the country is almost more universally pleasing, as in walking over the hills which bound the parish, every step seems to unfold some fresh prospect of beauty and grandeur. There is rather an absence of wood in the opinion of people fresh from Warwickshire or Worcestershire, but the vegetation in other respects is varied and interesting, and worthy of every attention from the ardent botanist. At the junction of the limestone and gritstone there are several water-swallows, so common in the Peak, and also that strange freak of nature the Ebbing and Flowing Well, which in former years puzzled so many of our wiseacres. Hobbes, in his "De Mirabilibus Pecci," has some queer lines upon this well, which are translated as follows, by a "person of quality," in the edition published in 1678:—

"From hence within a vale that hidden lyes
A thousand paces off, a fount doth rise
From the low caverns of a grassie hill;
With double mouth its waters gushing still.
Which since th' admir'd flux o' th' greater Sea
Doth by report in its small Channel play.
We thought it good (although the Sun made haste
And drove his Chariot quick into the West)
To stay awhile, and haply so to see
When that the wonder of the Flux would be
With fame co-witnesses o' th' rarity.
That which boils up with trembling waters bright
O' th' two the bigger, chiefly worth our sight,
A font receives not equal unto those
Are made by art, but yet by much out goes
What Fountain head, ere from wild chance arose.
Thence flows, unless what doth at bottom keep
Two Cubits broad, three long, one Cubit deep,
One when no more then's own it doth contain
But to it by the foreign floud doth gain.

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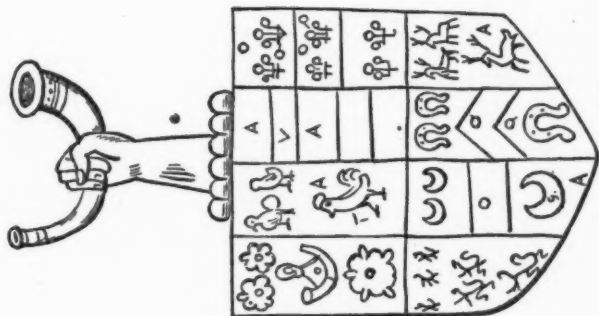
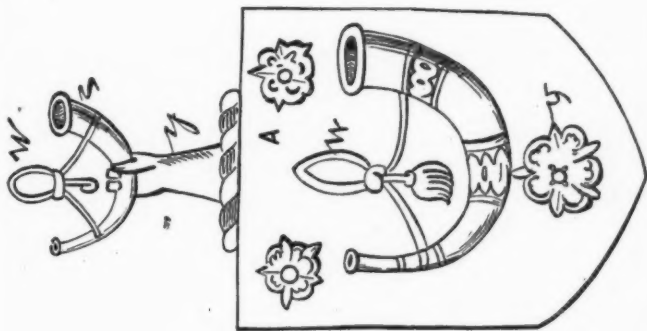


ARMS OF BOWDEN, OF BOWDEN,
CO. DERBY,

From Harl. MSS., 1537.

ARMS OF BROWNE, OF MARSH,
CO. DERBY.

From Harl. MSS., 1093.



ARMS OF BAGSHAWE, OF THE RIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.
 From *Hart, MSS. 1537 and 5809.*

A mark is by the swelling waters made,
Which gives the stony brink a signal shade.
Which by its blackness to have ebb'd of late
Discerning it uneasy seem'd to wait
So long until the tide again came on.
So we our Horse heads turn for to be gone
When we're call'd back by th' gushing waters noise
And see them plainly on the Stones to rise
Now the full Fountain's waters boil apace
As when fierce fires we under Cauldrons place,
The water cannot rest that is above
But shines the mettle, as does volant prove.
When near the Font from the aforesaid head
A rivulet does suddainly proceed,
And pouring from above its streams deep in
Helps the augmenting waters to attain
Their wonted height, which got decrease again
When streight the rivulet that with such force
Pow'r'd from above its waters, stops its course
And the dry Earth now thirsty grown for more
Drinks off the cups she had disgorged before.
Part of the Channel now dispers'd doth flow
Forth from the well, part underground doth go.
Small thefts of Moss from off the Stones were there,
Grass, chaff, torn bits of paper and such geer,
Or what 'tis else its shallow stream can bear,
That we fling in, returning it doth come
Together with it, to earth's hollow womb.
And now the humble Fount so low was grown
It scarce retained the waters were its own.
When as the tides return, again they swell,
Again to wonted Feavers trembling boil,
Increase by forreign flouds so far to gain
Their bounds, and Tropick stations to attain,
Lading their shoars still with a fresh supply
So far, and then again they falling fly.
But the encreasing shades forbid our stay
Which monstrous grown Gigantick forms betray.
Our journey we haste on, but as we go
We searching strive by ev'ry sign to know
From what hid cause, so great a strife should Spring
For neither saltness, nor yet anything
That's common to the Water of the Sea
Are in this Fountain ever found to be.
On the Moon's influence it don't depend,
Nor does it at set times its flouds extend,
(As does the Sea) unto these tides there is
No rules from any Ephemerides.
What then should be the cause? in short 'tis this

The water which from underground doth rise
 And with its forreign stream fills up the Well,
 Does not come thither brought by'ts own Cannel
 And willingly another's right invades.
 But while the footsteps of the flood that leads
 It follows, seeking through the womb of Earth
 For Fountains, whence its waters may have birth
 On subterraneous Caves its floods do fall,
 With narrow vent, and entrances but small.
 Hither as oft as that the waters flow,
 With swelling tides, and stop the vents below
 With their swift currents, suddenly the air
 Shut up within, does for the place prepare
 Defence against the waters, and deny
 Their entrance having no where for to fly.
 And as there's nought than air enclos'd more strong,
 It bears against the watery croud that throng,
 Then as thick troops through narrow portals strain
 The first stick at the threshold, the remain
 In a condensed croud, before the gates
 Make a full stand, part urges on their mates,
 Part wand'ring seek out for some other way,
 So the excluded waters at their stay
 Impatient grown and swelling, go astray.
 Then roving to this Font are slowly brought.
 Hence 'tis with show'rs when the earth is fraught,
 The fluxes happen ever and anon,
 As now, three times they rise, three times go down,
 With constant droughts but when the earth hath been
 Burnt monthly then the wonder scarce is seen."

I have purposely abstained in this paper from saying anything about the modern history of Chapel-en-le-Frith, as that subject has been so ably treated by Mr. Glover in his fragmentary History of Derbyshire. There are, of course, some inaccuracies in his description; and where he got his account of Miss Bowers and her harpsichord is more than I can say; it must have slipped into his notes by mistake from some other parish.

DEEDS RELATING TO THE PEDIGREES OF THE BAGSHAWES, BROWNES, ETC.

BAGSHAWE DEEDS. ADD. MS. 6668.

- Edward 4th.—Acquitment from John Pole, of Wakebridge, to Thos. Bagshawe, for receipt of part of his marriage portion with Agnes, dau. of said Thos.
 12 Edward 3rd.—Fcoffment by Will. Bagshawe of his lands at Ridge to Margaret, dau. of Rich. Shawecross, for her life.
 5 Richard 2nd.—A release from John de Bagshawe to William, his brother, of lands in Bowden.

- 49 Edward 3rd.—A letter of Attorney to deliver seizen to Will. Bagshawe of all the lands of Henry Street de Stopford.
- 8 Richard 2nd.—A deed of Entail of John Sternedale, of all his lands on his marriage with Margery, dau. of William Bagshawe.
- 1 Richard 2nd.—A deed with a letter of Attorney to deliver possession to Will., son of Thos. de Bagshawe, of all the lands of Margery, widow of Henry Teddington, of Crich.
- 6 Edward 2nd.—A release made by Thos., son of Eylee de la Forde to Thos. son of Will. Bagshawe.
- 9 Henry 6th.—A feoffment from Thos. son of Will. de Bagshawe, to Edmund Trafford, Knt., and Geoffrey Bagshawe, Priest, of all his lands in the Co. of Derby, with letter of attorney to John Shaw to make livery.
- 32 Henry 6th.—A certificate under the hand and seal of the said Edmund that the said feoffment was upon the marriage of Edward, son of said Thomas, with Agnes, dau. of Jenkin, of Barlow.
- 1439.—Last will of said Thos. by which he giveth legacies and nameth Edward, Thomas, Roger, Nicholas, and Emmota, wife of Henry Stafford, his children.
- 34 Henry 6th.—A release from the said Edmund and the said Geoffrey Bagshawe, priest, to the said Edward, son of the said Thomas.
- 3 Edward 4th.—A feoffment made by the said Edmund of all his lands to Robert Needham and Nicholas Dickson, priest of same. A feoffment from the said Needham and Dickson to said Edward Bagshawe for life, remainder to his son Henry in tail.
- 34 Henry 6th.—Covenant of marriage between Charles, son of Edw. Bagshawe, and Emma, dau. of John Tunsted.
- 11 Henry 7th.—A pair of Indentures of Entail made by the said Henry, at the marriage of Thomas his son with Ciceley, dau. of Richard Blackwell.
- 2 Rich. 3.—Letters of attorney from Thomas Bereville and Ralph Sherard to Oliver Kyrke and Henry Bradshawe, to deliver possession to Edward Bagshawe of certain lands at Alstonleigh, and also of the Eaves *alias* Hordron, both in the parish of Bowden Chapel.

BROWNE DEEDS. HARL. MS. 1093.

Sciānt et qd. ego Ricus Browne filius Rici Browne de Touget roessell dedi etc., Matildæ filiæ Clementis de la Ford 28 acras terr. etc.
Dat. 33 Edward I.

Omnibus, etc. Henricus Browne de Whitfield remissi Thomæ Brown filio meo jus medietatis unius tenementi quam medietatem Ricus pater meus habuit ex dono Willmi filii Mærgeriæ de Hayfield.
Dat. 22 Edward III.

Sciānt, etc., quod ego Ricus Brown de Whitfield dedi Nicho Brown filio meo et Agneti filiæ Johis Lukson uxori ejus rent: terræ in Whitfield, etc., et si contingat prædictum Nich. obiere sine hæred. masc: tunc remam fratri Thomæ præd: Nich: et defecta talis

exitus remam Willmo fratri præd: Thomæ et defecta se remanere
Henrico fri dei Willmi et defecta talis et remam Johannæ et
Cæcilie sororibus p̄ci Henrici, etc. Dat. apud Whitfield A°. 13 Edward III.

Ricus Browne de Whitfield dedi Johi Browne et Henrico de Heyfield
oia bona mea mobilia dat. apud Whitf. 5 Edward III.

Sciant, etc., ego Henricus le Ward de Hayfield dedi Johi filio Nichi
Browne de Whitfield terras in Bowden dat. 35 Edward III.

Omnibus, etc., Margareta quæ fuit uxor Rici Browne de Whitfield,
etc., remisit Nicho filio Johis B. jus quod habui in diversis terris
in Whitfield. 14 Henry IV.

Sciant, etc., quod ego Nichus Browne dedi, etc., Roberto Leigh de Ad-
lingtona terras in Bollington, etc. Dat. A°. 24 Henry VI.

Noverint, etc., me Wm. Brereton militem remissive, etc., Rado Browne
totumjus terræ, etc., quæ fuerunt Nichi Browne patris p̄ci Radi
in villa de Whitfield dat. 16 Edward IV.

Sciant qd. ego Agnes quæ nuper fui uxor Radi B. de la Marshe dedi,
etc., Johi Savage Jun. Militis, etc., alia feoffamenta terræ in
Bowden in co. Derby dat. 36 Henry VI.

Sciant, etc., quod ego Radus Browne dedi, etc. Rogero B, filio meo
Thomæ B. filio ejusdem Rogeri, et, etc. alios terras in Brereton
et Makelsfield. Dat. 36 Henry VI.

Omnibus, etc., Johis Massey et Marg: uxor eius Radus Browne et
Elena uxor eius et Laurencius Lowe et Alicia uxor eius et de
partitione terræ in Grafton, Brixton, Milton, Hanley, Huxley, &
Chester nobis præfatis Marg:, Elenæ, et Aliciæ ut tribus filiabus
et unius hæredibus post mortem Willmi Mylton patris nostri et.
Dat. 34 Henry VI.

Omnibus et. Radus Browne dedi Edwardo fil meo et Emmota uxori
eius unum annuatim redditum 36 solid et 8 den: de terris in
Payne et Bolington. 32 Henry VI.

The arms of Bagshawe, Bowden, Browne, and Tunstead, from the
Harleian MSS., spoken of in the former part of this article,²⁷ are now
given, and will be found engraved on Plates IV. and V., and at the
head of this article.

²⁷ Vol. VIII. page 240.

ARMS-

CREST

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DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

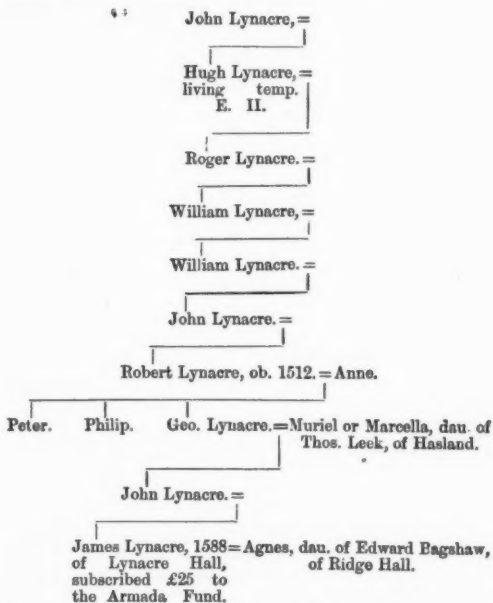
BY THOMAS NORRIS INCE.

LINACRE OF LINACRE HALL, NEAR CHESTERFIELD.

(From Mr. Mitchell's MS. Pedigrees.)

ARMS—*Sable*, a chevron between three escallops *argent*; on a chief, *or*, three greyhounds' heads erased, of the field.

CREST—A greyhound's head, erased, quarterly *argent* and *sable*, charged with four escallops counterchanged.



Twenty generations are described in Vincent's Derbyshire Pedigrees. The family appears to have become extinct about 1600. The heiresses of Hackenthorne and Plumley, and co-heiresses of Bakewell, married into this family. The co-heiresses of John Lynacre, of Hasland Hall, who died 1488, married Rollesley and Cooke.

Wakefield.

ON GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OLD BIBLES.

BY MAJOR FISHWICK.

It is a well-known fact that the Family Bible has from time immemorial been made a repository for records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

But it is perhaps not equally well known that many of these old Bibles contain records which are coeval with, and often older than, our most ancient of Parish Registers. This being so, it is easy to understand how valuable these scattered scraps of genealogical lore may sometimes be.

One unfamiliar with human nature, would suppose that the volume which contains information so valuable to the family to whom it has belonged, would be treasured as a sacred thing. But, alas! this is rarely the case, on the contrary, when by the death of a relative a man has "come into some property," the few old musty volumes are not considered worth removing, and they are destroyed or sold. In either case the result is the same, the *Family Register* is gone for ever.

Our old Bibles are fast disappearing, some by the decay of old age, and others are being carried across the Atlantic. Before they are all gone much may be done towards rescuing the registers they contain, if each one who has in his possession a Bible containing ancient family records will transcribe them, and let them see the light of day in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," or some kindred magazine. The Bible from which I extract the following Registers, is a "Breeches" of the year 1615. Of the family to which they refer I have not been able to learn much.

The *Sumners* appear to have been living at Ulness Walton, in the County of Lancaster, in beginning of the 16th century. "Henry ffarington, of ffarington, in the County of Lancaster, squier, by Indenture dated 9th April, 15 Henry VIII., 1524, recites that he granted and confirmed (by deed dated 12th March, 15 Henry VIII.) to Thomas ffarrington, his son and heir apparent, Robert ffarington, his brother, and (amongst others) to *William Sumner* all the meessuages, lands, &c., in *Olnesswalton*, *Leyland*, &c., which he the said Sir Henry held of the gift of Sir Thurstan Helde and *Sir Robert Sumner, Priests*, &c., &c." In "the ffarington papers" (vol. 39 of Chetham Society), there is a letter from "John Sumner to William ffarington, Esq." (written about 1605), and mention is made of "*Gulielmus Somner tunc culinæ Cleric*," and amongst those who wore "Sheriff's cloath" was Ellis Somner. There is no doubt but that these are all members of the family of Somners or Sumners, of Ulness Walton.

The entries made in the Bible are well written (for the time), and for the most part are prefaced in the following manner—"This is to certify whom itt may consarn, that Miles Somner, of Ulness walton, was baptized att Croston the 25 of January, in the yeare of our Lord

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1634." Omitting in each case these preliminary words, the remaining entries are as follows :—

"Robert Sumner, of Ulness Walton, was baptized att Croston the 7 of August, in the yeare of our Lord 1666.

"John Sumner born June 23, baptized at pannewdom (? Penwortham) 27, 1714.

"Miles Sumner, of Ulness Walton, was baptized at Croston, the 14 day of May, in the yeare of our Lord god, 1693, born 11 Day.

"Ann Sumner, born september the 24, 1696, baptized the 29.

"Thomas Sumner, born 10, baptized at Croston december the 12, anno dominno 1697.

"Robert Sumner, born february 22, 1707, baptized 29 day, 1707.

"William Sumner, born 18 day of february, baptized at Croston, 25, 1710, disesed october 6, 1718, aged 7 year.....(illegible) week ould.

"Margarree (Sumner) born June 5, 1700.

"Thomas Sumner borne October 26, 1702.

"John Sumner boren June 16, 1704.

"Elizabeth Sumner borne September 1, 1706.

"Robert Sumner, of holnes wolton desesed this life the 3 of September, and he was buried at Croston 5 day of the same, A.D. 1719, his wief desesed this life 18 of January, 1723, shee was buried at Leland, on 20.

"Elizabeth Sumner, of farington, was borne 3 of April, baptized at penertham 10 January, 1721.

"Margrat Sumner boren April 8, bap. 15, 1723.

"Robert, son of Miles Sumner, born Januarie y^e 22, bap. at penartham, 25 of the sam, 1726.

"Thomas Sumner born august y^e 3, baptized at penartham y^e 8 of same, 1731."

Robert and Ann Sumner's children born at Garstang :—

"Elizabeth Sumner born feby. y^e 10, 1760.

"Susanna Sumner born April y^e 20, 1761.

"Thomas Sumner born 6 Dec. 1765.

"Ann Sumner born 24 May, 1764."

These extracts I have not given in the order of their respective dates, but as I find them on the various pages of the Bible. A careful study of them will give a *prima facie* pedigree of five generations (from 1634 to 1764).

Carr Hill, Rochdale.

THE FAMILY OF LONGSDON, OF LONGSDON, IN THE
COUNTY OF DERBY. (*Pedigree on Plate VI.*)

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

TRADITION runs that the first of this family on record, one Serlo, a Norman, distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, as aide-de-camp to the Conqueror's principal general, and that in reward for his services a grant was made entitling him and his successors "to hawke, hunte, fishe and fowle, cutte downe tymber, and digge uppe stone quarries" between Matlock and Mam-tor; the consideration being that the family was always to keep a bull, a boar, and an entire horse for the public use, and to furnish two gentlemen in armour. Nay, further, it is even asserted, that this charter of free-warren was in existence until very recently, but that falling into the hands of Mr. Thomas Birds, the antiquary, of Eyam, it passed with a number of other papers into the possession of the late Mr. Hill, of Stallington, and has ever since been lost sight of. Certain it is, that in proof of this allegation pieces of ancient armour, swords, and halberds, have decked the walls of the old house at Little-Longsdon within the memory of living man; but, like too many of their fellows, they have mostly found their way to the melting-pot as old iron, and for ought we know, may now form a component part of one of our great iron roads. An old morion is actually remembered to have fallen so low from its high estate as to have been used for the pitch-kettle at the annual sheep-shearings!

If our readers will take the trouble of referring to page 156 of the Second Volume of this Quarterly, they will there find the note of an entry in the Longsdon Registers of one William Longsdon having been buried at Sheffield on the 3rd of March, A.D. 16578, æt. 27; and thereby hangs a tale illustrative of the stirring times in which his lot was cast. The sole representative of his ancient race, he had been but very recently a second time married—to a Miss Berley, of Middlewood—when, called upon to defend his country's rights, he fell mortally wounded in a petty skirmish near Sheffield. His noble-minded wife had been watching the action from a little distance, and although within a fortnight of the day which saw her for the first and only time a mother, she unhesitatingly rushed into the thick of the heady fight, rescued the body of her fallen husband, placed it behind her on the horse, and galloped with it to her father's house. She then immediately returned to the field, and taking the command of his troop till the close of the engagement, was ever after known by the sobriquet of "Captain Bess."

Pleasant is it to linger over old places in this highly-favoured land, which, spite of the mighty moral and material changes inevitably going on around us, yet continue, generation by generation and century after century, in the same old-fashioned middle-class families, exercising their silent influence for good by genial hospitality towards their friends, and kindly sympathy with their poorer neighbours; and still more satisfactory is it, and more likely to counteract the envious democratic spirit of the age, when, as happily in this instance, we can say of its present possessor:—"Decorum decus addit avito."

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PEDIGREE OF LONGSDON, OF LONGSDON



ARMS—Purpure, a double-headed eagle displayed proper.
CREST—An eagle, as in the arms.
MOTTO—Recte et suaviter.

LEUNAD DE LONGSDON
Richard de Longsdon, =
Matilda. * Juliana.

Matthew
son of T
William, the son of Matthew
23 Edward I., A.D. 1295,

Agnes, the wife of Henry de Longsdon, = Henry de Longsdon
11^o Henry IV., 1409-10 annis 11^o Hen. IV. 1411

Richard de Longsdon, = Elena. Cecilia.
son of Henry, 8^o Hen. a. 1429. a. 1429.
VI., a. 1430; of Longsdon Parva, par' Bake-
well.

John de Longsdon, =
Henry Longsdon, of Longsdon Parva, = Agnes, widow Hen.
dead 22^o Hen. VII., 1507. living 22^o.

Robert Longsdon, of Longsdon Parva, = Beatrice, daughter
son & heir, Henry & Agnes; infans Chatsworth, co.
22 Hen. VII., and living 11^o Elizabeth, a. 1569.

Anthony Longsdon, of Longsdon Parva, = Anne, dau. of St.
gent., living 11^o and 13^o Elizabeth, 1569, Hassop,
and 1571.

Stephen Longsdon, of
gent., eldest son and
13^o Elizabeth.
(Had a grant of the
from St. George)

Anthony Longsdon, of
gent., son and heir
annis 1634/9 (et

Anne Longsdon, = William Bamford, of Sheffield,
1st dau. and Gould-green, co. Ebor.
Johanna, 2nd dau., ux. 7 Jan., 1639,
W. Taberer, (marr.
at Bakewell.)
Christabella, 3rd dau.
Robert Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent.,
gent., eld. son & heir, aged 34 y.
1634; ob. vitâ patria.

Hellen, ux. prima, dau. of = William Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent.,
Nicholas Lockwood, of son & heir to Robert, and grandson and heir
Sheffield, hardwareman. to Anthony Longsdon, ob. Middlewood-house,
co. Ebor., ult. die Feb. 1657/8, and sep. Shef-
field, 3 March, 1657/8, æt. 27.

Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent. = Sarah, dau. of John
(posthumous) son and heir of William: nat. of Armley, co. Ebor.,
Middlewood-house, 14 March, 1657/8; bap. ob. 18 Dec., 1684, æt.
14 April, 1658, at Longsdon; ob. 10 Dec., 1684, æt. 26.

27 Oct., 1702.
Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent., = Elizabeth, dau. of William Fyn- John Longsdon. William Longsdon.
eldest son and heir, nat. 7 Oct., 1677, Armley, ney, of Longsdon-Parva, sen^r,
prope Leedes, co. Ebor.; living 25 Geo. II. sep. Longsdon-Magna, 10
March, 1737/8.

March, 1744.
William Longsdon, of Bakewell, = Sarah, dau. of William Birds, James Longsdon, 3rd son, Mery, dau. of John Wynt, = Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent., = Mary, dau. of — W.
and subsequently of Eyam, gent. of Bakewell. bap. 7 Nov. 1716, at Middleton-juste-Yeol, eldest son and heir bap. 20 Nov., 1706, sep. of Rowland, co. Derb.
2nd son, bap. 10 Oct., 1708 and grave; nata 1720, ux. 1. Longsdon-Magna, 29 April, 1780 (ob. 26 April, 1780, æt. 78). ux. 2.
ob. 3 Mar. 1753, æt. 44, sep. Eyam, White mar. at Beeley, 11 Jan., 1733.)
co. Derb.

William Longsdon, of Eyam, gent., son & heir, o. a. p.
Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, = Elizabeth, dau. of John Gardom, John Longsdon, 3rd son, William Longsdon, 3rd son, Thomas Longsdon, 4th son, Mary, dau. of Joseph
nat. Middleton-by-Yolgreave, of Bakewell, co. Derb., cotton nat. 6 Jan., 1747, ob. son, æt. 9 June, 1749, ob. 22 Sept. 1831, æt. Hatfield, of Shotton co.
ob. 1746, eld. son & heir, ob. 6 spinner and hower, ob. 23 Nov., 1830, æt. 82. ob. 4 April, 1767, ob. 22 Sept. 1831, æt. 80; banner. Derb., ob. 1 November, 1831, æt. 73.
1831, æt. 70. Deputy Lieut. of co. Derb.

DON, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

PLATE VI

LONGSDON, =

Thomas clericus de Bauquell. =
 (The meaning of the word
 "clericus," or clerk, does not
 probably in this instance
 mean a parson or clergyman,
 but a lawyer, i. e. a man of
 learning).

ew + de Parva-Longsdon, =
 f Thomas, the clerk of
 Bauquell.

Thomas de Longsdone,
 3^o. Ed. I.

William de Longsdone,
 3^o. Ed. I.

ew de Parva-Longsdon, =
 295, and 16 Edward II.

Matthew de Longsdon,
 Jun. See deeds sine date
 of Serio de Monjoye,
 temp. Edward I.

de Longsdon, =

de Longsdon, =

de Longsdon, =

de Longsdon, =

Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, = Matilda (Maude) de Longsdon,
 a. IV., and 2^o 6^o Hen. VI., ux. Henry, 6^o H. VI., 1427-8.
 1410-1428.

Johanna,
 a^o. 1430.

Henry Longsdon, Agnes, daughter = Hugh Beresford, of
 22^o. Henry VII. of John Longs-
 don, of Longsdon, Newton Grange,
 co. Derby. (5th son
 of Thomas Beres-
 ford, the Agincourt
 hero). Will proved
 a^o. 1524 (ob. 1516?).

(Five sons and four daughters.)

of Stephen (Roland?) Eyre, of
 sop, co. Derby. arm.

on, of Longsdon Parva, = Christabella dau. of John Greenwood,
 a and heir of Anthony, of Greenwood-Lee, co. Ebor., gent.
 Elizabeth.
 the title of gentleman
 George, 9^o. James I.)

Thomas
 Judith.
 Anne.

Rowland Longsdon, =
 second son
 Thomas. Henry. Anthony.
 1st son. 2nd son. 3rd son.

on, of Longsdon-Parva, = Mary, dau. of Ralph White, of Sheldon, co.
 heir of Stephen, living Derby. Sep. Longsdon-Magna, 14 February,
 9 (et. 30, a^o. 1611.) 1640/1.

on, of Longsdon-Parva, = Anne, dau. of Thomas White,
 34 years a^o. of Longsdon, co. Derby.
 Thomas Longsdon, of y^e parish of S. Catharine-
 Tree Church, London, Haberdasher. Will dated
 20 June, 1637. Stephen Longsdon, 3rd son.
 Anthony Longsdon, 4th son.

2
 st. = Elizabeth, ux. sec., dau. of
 heir John Berley, of Middle-
 wood-house, Chapelry of
 Bradfield, co. Ebor.

John Lund,
 sor., gent.,
 4, et. 24.

on. Elizabeth Longsdon, = Nathan Hird, of Rawdon,
 ob. 9 Nov. 1749. co. Ebor.

- Wain, John Longsdon, 4th son, = Anne, dau. John Richardson, Elizabeth Longsdon, William Fynney, = Mary Longsdon, = George Langstaffe.
 Derby, bap. 22 Mar. 1714/5; ob. of Workop co. Notts., gent. bap. 3 Aug., 1703, o. s. p. o. s. p.
 Matilda, Mary, Anne, Mary, Anne, 27 Nov. 1778. at Longsdon-Magna. 10^o. 17^o. 17^o. 17^o.

Anthony Longsdon, = dau. of - Schofield, Matthew Longsdon, = Peter Longsdon, of Manchester,
 of Manchester, mer- of Taddington, of Manchester, mer- merchant, ob. celebs, 13 Nov.,
 chant, o. s. p. chant. chant. 1844, et. 79.

Longsdon, = Matthew Longsdon. Alfred Longsdon, lost in the Maria Longsdon, = James Lees, of
 of Manchester, mer- of Manchester, mer- s. d. and h. of Manchester.
 chant, o. s. p. chant. chant.

bert Longsdon. Alfred Longsdon.

Matthew Lees. James Lees.

AUTHORITIES.

MS. Pedigree drawn up by Thomas Blore, circa 1790.
 Great-Longsdon and other Registers; Herald's Visitations;
 Wills; Family Documents; and other ancient evidences.

NOTES.

* Sciant quod ego Matilda (sister to Juliana), fil. Ric^o, fil. Leunad de Longsdon,
 dedi, &c., Matth^o. de Longsdon, fil. Thom^o. clerici de Bauquell—a certain toft, croft,
 with three acres in Longsdon-Parva (sans date).—Sigil^o. Matild^o. fil. Ric^o.

† Sciant, &c., quod ego Griffinus filius Wenunwin dedi, concessi, &c., Math^o filio
 Thom^o. de Bauquell et heredibus suis, &c., unam bovatom terre in villā et in terri-
 torio de Magna-Longsdon, &c., quam Thom^o. pater p'dcti Matthi quond' de patre
 moo tenuit, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, &c., in Morā de Lonsilowe et in omnibus
 aliis moris ad villam de Majori-Longsdon Spectantibus ad Mancionem p'dcti Mathi
 vel suor' heredum in Minori-Longsdon sufficient, &c.

His testis: Dno Thom de Ednesoure, Dno Adā de Horthull, Lucā de Begoyley, Rob^o.
 de Stanton, Rob. fil. Ingram, &c. (sine date).

Sciant, &c., quod ego Griffinus filius Wenunwin de Keveld dedi, concessi, &c. Math^o
 fil Thom^o clerici de Bauquell et heredibus suis, &c. Unam bovatom terre in villa de
 Majori-Longsdon, &c., quam Thoma' pater p'dcti Mathi et ejus antecessores quondam
 de feoffamento domini regis et p'dcti de confirmacione patris mei tenuerunt, &c.
 (Hac conventio facta fuit ad festum sci Edmundi Archipi a^o. regni regis Edwardi filii
 regis Henrici regis Anglice 23^o, inter Willielmum fil^o Mathi de Longsdon-Minor' ex
 una parte & Thomam fil^o Pole Lyttun ex altera, &c., a^o. 1294/5.

‡ 1^o. Hen. VI. On an inquisition post-mortem, at Bakewell, 22nd Sept., 2^o. Hen.
 VI., before Nicholas Gonsull, coroner, on the oath of Henry Longsdon, William
 Wright, John Harrison, Henry Bradwell, Robert Mornall, William Jackson, Roger
 Pickerson, Roger Birchill, John Johnson, John White, Roger Robertson, and William
 Bowring;—on Elizabeth the wife of John Nevill, Chevalier;—That she held this
 manor (Ashford-in-the-Water) in her Demesne as of the Fee of the King in capite of
 his crown. Service is not and worth no more than to keepe up y^e same Lands thereof;
 Churchdale cum ptis 40s. a year. Chacklow past' 20s.; 12s. in Bakewell meadow, at
 10d. an acre; 4 marks granted for life of Gr^o W. to Sir Richard Vernon.—Vid.
 cop. Inq.



ARMS—Purpure, a double-headed eagle displayed proper.

CREST—An eagle, as in the arms.

MOTTO—Recte et suaviter.

William, the son of Matthew d.
23 Edward I., A.D. 1295, an

de Lon
de Lon
de Lon
de Lon

Agnes, the wife of Henry de Longsdon, = Henry † de Longsdon
11^o Henry IV., 1409-10 annis 11^o Hen. IV.,
1411

Richard de Longsdon, = Elena. Cecilia.
son of Henry, 8^o Hen. a. 1429. a. 1429.
VI., a. 1430; of Longsdon Parva, par' Bakewell.

John de Longsdon, =

Henry Longsdon, of Longsdon Parva, = Agnes, widow Henry
dead 22^o Hen. VII., 1507. living 22^o Hen.

Robert Longsdon, of Longsdon Parva, = Beatrice, daughter of
son & heir, Henry & Agnes; infans Chatsworth, co.
22 Hen. VII., and living 11^o Elizabeth, a. 1569.

Anthony Longsdon, of Longsdon Parva, = Anne, dau. of Step
gent., living 11^o and 13^o Elizabeth, 1569, Hassop, co.
and 1571.

Stephen Longsdon, of
gent., eldest son and b
13^o Elizabeth
(Had a grant of the tit
from St. George, 8

Anthony Longsdon, of
gent., son and heir of
annis 1634/9 (set. 3

Anne Longsdon, = William Bamford, of Sheffield,
1st dau. | and Gould-green, co. Ebor. Johanna, 2nd dau.,
ux. 7 Jan., 1639, Christabella. Robert Longsdon, of Longsdon-Par
W. Taberer, (marr. 3rd dau. gent., eld. son & heir, aged 34 year
at Bakewell.) 1634; ob. vitā patris.

Hellen, ux. prima, dau. of = William Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent. = Eli
Nicholas Lockwood, of son & heir to Robert, and grandson and heir to Joh
Sheffield, hardwareman. to Anthony Longsdon, ob. Middlewood-house, wo
co. Ebor., ult. die Feb. 1657/8, and sep. Shef-
field, 3 March, 1657/8, set. 27.

Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent. = Sarah, dau. of John Lu
(posthumous) son and heir of William: nat. of Armley, co. Ebor., gen
Middlewood-house, 14 March, 1657/8; bap. ob. 18 Dec., 1684, set. 2
14 April, 1658, at Longsdon; ob. 10 Dec.,
1684, set. 26.

27 Oct., 1702.
Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent., = Elizabeth, dau. of William Fyn- John Longsdon. William Longsdon. El
eldest son and heir, nat. 7 Oct., 1677, Armley, ney, of Longsdon-Parva, sen^r,
prope Leedes, co. Ebor.; living 25 Geo. II. sep. Longsdon-Magna, 10
March, 1737/8.

March, 1744.

William Longsdon, of Bakewell, = Sarah, dau. of William Birds, James Longsdon, 3rd son, Mary, dau. of John Wynt, = Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, gent., = Mary, dau. of — Wain
and subsequently of Eyam, gent. of Bakewell. bap. 7 Nov. 1710, o. s. p. of Middleton-juxta-Yol- eldest son and heir, bap. 20 Nov., 1706, sep. of Rowland, co. Derb.
second son, bap. 19 Oct., 1708 and ob. 3 Mar. 1753, set. 44, sep. Eyam, Longsdon-Magna, 29 April, 1780 (ob. 26 April, ux. 2.
co. Derb'. 1780, set. 73).

William Longsdon, of Eyam,
gent., son & heir, o. s. p.

David Longsdon, =
of London, fur-
rier.

James Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, = Elizabeth, dau. of John Gardom, John Longsdon, 2nd son, William Longsdon, 3rd Thomas Longsdon, 4th = Mary, dau. of Joseph David Longsdon.
gent., nat. Middleton-by-Yolgreave, of Bubnell, co. Derb., cotton son, nat. 6 Jan., 1747, ob. son, na. 8 June, 1749, son, nat. 4 Oct., 1751, Hatfield, of Shatton co. Derb'.
16 June, 1745, eld. son & heir, ob. 6 Nov., 1821, set. 76. Deputy Lieut. of ob. 23 Nov., 1827, set. 83. ob. celebs., 4 April, ob. 22 Sept. 1831, set. ob. 1 November, 1831, set. 73.
co. Derb'. 1827, set. 70. 1757. 80; tanner. 1831, set. 73.

Elizabeth, = Jasper Wager, Thomas Longsdon, = Sarah, dau. of Nathan Mary Longsdon, = Jasper Wager, Catherine Longsdon, Serlo Longsdon
n. 16 Feb., of Wirksworth, of Manchester, n. Woodrooffe, of Hope, n. 3 Dec., 1784; of Wirksworth, nat. Aug. 2, 1786, Sept. 1786, ob.
1781, o. s. p. tanner, o. s. p. 25 Nov., 1782, ob. 6 Jan., 1812, set. 29. co. Derb. ux. 2. tanner. ob. infans. 17 Feb., 1815, a
ux. 1. ↓

Jane Longsdon. Eliza Longsdon. Sarah Longsdon,
ob. infans.

May, 1824.
Anne, dau. of George Oates, = James Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva, John Longsdon, 2nd son William Longsdon, of Mary Longsdon, eld. dau. Elizabeth Longsdon, 2nd dau. Mary-Sarah Long
of Sheffield, merchant (by old. son & heir, bap. Longsdon-Mag- bap. Longsdon, 1 Mar. Longsdon-Parva, nat. Longsdon, 29 May. Longsdon, 12 Sep., 1791; bap. Longsdon-
Anne, ux. ejus, dau. of G. na, 7 Nov., 1786, ob. 15 March, 1827, 1788, o. s. p., Aug., 1819, Longsdon. 25 May, 1789, sep. there 23 Feb., ob. inupta. March 26, 1865, 1793, Sep. ther
Naylor), ob. Bath, 30 Aug., set. 40. set. 31. 1790, J.P. co. Derb. 1790. ob. 1 November, at. 74.
1844, set. 53.

23 Dec., 1851.
Henry-John Longsdon M.A., = Frances-Dorothea, eld. dau. only child, nat. Longsdon-
of Parva, 11 Feb., 1826; clerk of Stone-gappe, co. Ebor., J.P. in holy orders, and Incumbt. co. York and Lanc., nata
of Seacroft, near Leeds. 13 April, 1829.

Margaret Sophia
nata 10 Sep. 1839
March, 1868, a
at Longuo

Dorothea-Elizabeth Longsdon, Francis-James Longsdon, Henry-Crofts Longsdon, William-Hook Longsdon, John-Wilson Longsdon, Edward-G
nata 23 May, 1853. nat. 7 April, 1855, ob. 16 Dec., 1859. natus 10 July, 1857. natus 5 June, 1859. nat. 6 July, 1861. nat. 2

de Parva-Longisdon, = Matthew de Longisdon, Jun. See deeds sine date of Serlo de Monjoye, temp. Edward I.
and 16 Edward II.

Longisdon, =

Longisdon, =

Longisdon, =

Longisdon, =

Longisdon, of Longisdon-Parva, = Matilda (Maude) de Longisdon, V., and 2^o 6^o Hen. VI., ux. Henry, 6^o H. VI., 1427-8.
10-1428.

Johanna, a^o. 1430.

Henry Longesdon, Agnes, daughter = Hugh Beresford, of Henry VII. of John Longesdon, of Longesdon, co. Derb. (5th son of Thomas Beresford, the Agincourt hero). Will proved a^o. 1524 (ob. 1516?).

(Five sons and four daughters.)

Stephen (Roland?) Eyre, of co. Derb. arm.

Longisdon Parva, = Christabella dau. of John Greenwood, and heir of Anthony, Elizabeth. The title of gentleman (9^o. James I.)

Thomas. Judith. Anne.

Rowland Longesdon, =

Thomas. Henry. Anthony.
1st son. 2nd son. 3rd son.

Longisdon-Parva, = Mary, dau. of Ralph White, of Sheldon, co. Derb. Sep. Longisdon-Magna, 14 February, 1640/1.
r of Stephen, living (st. 30, a^o. 1611.)

Longisdon-Parva, = Anne, dau. of Thomas White, of Longisdon, co. Derb.
years a^o.

Thomas Longesdon, of y^e parish of S. Catharine-Tree Church, London, Haberdasher. Will dated 20 June, 1637.

Stephen Longesdon, 3rd son.

Anthony Longesdon, 4th son.

Elizabeth, ux. sec. dau. of John Berley, of Middle-wood-house, Chapelry of Bradfield, co. Ebor.

Lund, gent., et. 24.

Elizabeth Longesdon, = Nathan Hird, of Rawdon, ob. 9 Nov. 1749. co. Ebor.

Vain, John Longesdon, 4th son, = Anne, dau. John Richardson, bap. 22 Mar. 1714/5; ob. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, circa 1760, nine prole Lieut. 60th Regiment

Elizabeth Longesdon, bap. 3 Aug., 1703, sep. Eyam, 27 Nov. 1775.

William Fynney, = Mary Longesdon, = George Langstaffe. of Stony Middle- ton, co. Derb. o. s. p.

Longesdon, = Matthew Longesdon, = Peter Longesdon, of Manchester, merchant, ob. ca. 1843, 13 Nov., 1843, et. 79.

Anthony Longesdon, = dau. of Schofield, of Manchester, mer- chant, o. s. p.

Matthew Longesdon, = Alfred Longesdon, lost in the Kent, East Indiaman, 1 March, 1825.

Maria Longesdon, = James Lees, of s. d. and h. Manchester.

Longesdon, = Alfred Longesdon.

Matthew Lees. James Lees.

Longesdon, n. 17 William Longesdon, nat' 3 = Hannah, dau. of John Longesdon, n. 13 James Longesdon, = Sarah, dau. of Matthew Longesdon, = John Clegg, of Canada, June, 1790; ob. 27 Mar., 1820, et. 29 (of Bakewell). Joseph Goodwin, of Bakewell, Aug., 1791, ob. Ramsgate, 19 Oct., 1820, et. 29. of Longesdon-Parva, gent. nat. 13 June, 1794. Bar- master.

Elizabeth-Anne Longesdon, ob. inupta.

Katherine Longesdon, nata June, 1797, ob. infans.

Anne Longesdon, = John Clegg, of Manchester, Broker. nata 22 April, 1801

Mary Clegg. Elizabeth Clegg. John Clegg. James Clegg. Arthur Clegg. Annie Clegg.

Longesdon, 3rd dau., Catherine Longesdon, 4th dau., = Sydney Smithers (nat. 3 Aug. 1794) of Churchdale, co. Derb., J.P., and 5th dau., ob. there 1 April, 1794. Aug. 1862, et. 69. Steward to William, 6th Duke of Devonshire. K.G., ob. Buxton, 8 July, 1856, et. 61.

Elizabeth Longesdon Shaw, nata 13 Jan., 1860.

William Longesdon Shaw, nat' 18 Nov., 1861.

Mary-Selina Longesdon Shaw, nata July 7, 1863.

Sarah Longesdon Shaw, nata 21 April, 1865.

James Longesdon Shaw, nat' 15 Oct., 1866.

Longesdon, 3rd dau., Catherine Longesdon, 4th dau., = Sydney Smithers (nat. 3 Aug. 1794) of Churchdale, co. Derb., J.P., and 5th dau., ob. there 1 April, 1794. Aug. 1862, et. 69. Steward to William, 6th Duke of Devonshire. K.G., ob. Buxton, 8 July, 1856, et. 61.

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Elizabeth Longesdon Shaw, nata 13 Jan., 1860.

William Longesdon Shaw, nat' 18 Nov., 1861.

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Longesdon, 3rd dau., Catherine Longesdon, 4th dau., = Sydney Smithers (nat. 3 Aug. 1794) of Churchdale, co. Derb., J.P., and 5th dau., ob. there 1 April, 1794. Aug. 1862, et. 69. Steward to William, 6th Duke of Devonshire. K.G., ob. Buxton, 8 July, 1856, et. 61.

Elizabeth Longesdon Shaw, nata 13 Jan., 1860.

William Longesdon Shaw, nat' 18 Nov., 1861.

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Sarah Longesdon Shaw, nata 21 April, 1865.

James Longesdon Shaw, nat' 15 Oct., 1866.

NOTES.

* Sciant quod ego Matilda (sister to Juliana), fil. Ric^o, fil. Leonad de Longisdon, dedi, &c., Matth^o. de Longisdon, fil. Thom^o. clerici de Bauquell—a certain toft, croft, with three acres in Longisdon-Parva (sans date).—*Signif. Matild^e. fil. Ric^o.*

+ Sciant, &c., quod ego Griffinus filius Wenunwin dedi, concessi, &c., *Mattho filio Thom^o. de Bauquell et heredibus suis, &c.*, unam bovatom terre in villa et in territorio de *Magna-Longesdon, &c.*, quam Thom^o. pater p^od^oeti Matthi quond^o de patre meo tenuit, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, &c., in Mor^o de Lonsilowe et in omnibus aliis moris ad villam de *Majori-Longesdon* Spectantibus ad *Mancionem* p^od^oeti Mathi vel suor^o heredum in *Minori-Longesdon* sufficient, &c.

His testis: Dno Thom de Ednesoure, Dno Ada de Herthull, Luca de Bogeley, Rob^o. de Stanton, Rob. fil. Ingram, &c.

Sciant, &c., quod ego Griffinus filius Wenunwin de Keveld dedi, concessi, &c., *Mattho fil. Thom^o. clerici de Bauquell et heredibus suis, &c.* Unam bovatom terre in villa de *Majori-Longesdon, &c.*, quam Thom^o. pater p^od^oeti Mathi et ejus antecessores quondam de feoffamento domini regis et p^od^oeta de confirmacione patris mei tenerunt, &c. (Hac conventio facta fuit ad festum sci Edmundi Archiepi a^o. regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici regis Anglice 23^o, inter *Willielmum fil^o Mathi de Longesdon-Minor* ex una parte & Thomam fil^o Pole Lyttun ex altera, &c., a^o. 1294/5.

+ 1^o. Hen. VI. On an inquisition post-mortem, at Bakewell, 22nd Sept., 2^o. Hen. VI., before Nicholas Gonsall, coroner, on the oath of *Henry Longesdon*, William Wright, John Harrison, Henry Bradwell, Robert Mornsall, William Jackson, Roger Pickerson, Roger Birchill, John Johnson, John White, Roger Robertson, and William Bowring;—on *Elizabeth* the wife of John Nevill, Chevalier;—That she held this manor (*Ashford-in-the-Water*) in her Demesne as of the Fee of the King in capite of his crown. Service is not and worth no more than to keepe up y^e same Lands thereof; Churchdale cum ptis 40s. a year. Chacklow past^o 20s.; 12s. in Bakewell meadow, at 10d. an acre; 4 marks granted for life of Gr^o W. to Sir Richard Vernon.—*Vid. cop. Inq.*

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DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from Vol. VIII., page 176).

EAGLE. (See Golden Eagle).

EAGLE AND CHILD. The Eagle and Child is the crest of the family of Stanley, Earls of Derby, who derived it from the Lathams. The crest is—"On a chapeau, an eagle, wings addorsed, or, hovering over an infant in its nest, proper, swaddled, azure, banded of the first," or perhaps more properly to be described as an eagle with wings expanded, or, feeding (or preying) on an infant, swaddled gules, banded of the first. Sometimes the infant is described and depicted as being in a cradle. This crest, and the various legends connected with its origin, have given rise to much conjecture among heralds and archæologists. One curious version of the legend is the following, which occurs in the 2nd vol. of Hare's MSS., in the College of Arms, and has been printed by Lancaster Herald in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association.*



EAGLE AND CHILD.
(Banks's Bells, circa 1760.)

THE FAUSE FABLE OF THE LO. LATHAM.

A FAYNED TALE.

When the warre was twyx the ynglesmen and the yrychmen, the puyssance of the ynglech so sore assawtied the ireshe men y^t the kyng of them beyng of yrland, was constrayned to take socore by flyght in to other parties for hys salvegard: and the queyn, beyng pregnaunt and grosse w^h chyd ryght neyr hur tyme of deliv'raunce, for dreid of the rudenes of comynaltie toke hur flyght in to wyldernes, where hur chaunce was to suffre travayle of chylid, bryngyng forth ij chylidres, the oone a sonn, the other a doghter; when after by naturall compolition she and such gentlewomen as was w^h hur was constrayned to sleip, in so much y^t the ij chylidres wer ravashed from the mother, and other keps the doght' as hit ys sayd in yreland w^h the fayrre. In so much y^t ageinst the tyme of death of any of y^t blood of Stanley's, she makyth a c'tayn noye in oone quart' of yreland wher she usyth.

The sonn taken & borne away w^t an eagle and brought in to lancaashyre in to a park callyd Latham parke, wher as dyd dwell a c'tayn lord named the lord Latham, the which lord Latham walkyng in his parke hard a child lamento & crye, p'soyed the skyrts or y^e mantell lyng over the nest ayde, & maide hys s'vn'ts to bryngg downe the chylid unto hym.

And wher as booth he and hys wyf beyng in farre age, and she past conseyvyng of chylid, consederyng they never cowth have yssu, rekenyng y^t gode send thys chylid by meracle, they condescendyd to make thys chylid theyr ayre, and so dyd. At length this lord latham and hys wyffe diseased, and this yong man, which was named Oakell of latham reyned & rulyd this land as ryght ayre, and he hadde to ymme a doghter which was hys ayre & chuld be the lady latham.

* Vol. VII., p. 71.

Hit chaunced so that con Stanley, beyng a yongre brother of the howse of Wolton in Cheschire, was s'v'nt to thabbott of Westchestre, thys yong man Stanley was carver to thabbott, and he wold not breik his fast on the Sonday tyll he hade hard the highe masse. In so much y^t hit chaunced oone Sonday when the meit was served on the table he had so gret hongre he carved the pyggs heid and conveyed oone of the erys of the pigge & dyd eyte hit.

When thabbott sat downe & p'chaunce myssed thys pyggs eyre he was myscontent and in great fume, and revyled so extremlye & so haynowslye thys 'yong Stanley, y^t he thrwe the napkyn at hys heid & said he wold do hym no more s'vyce and dep'ted.

And cam to the kings court and obtayned hie cervyse, & proved so actyve a felow y^t the renowe sprange and enflamedd upon hym; in so much y^t the fame and brute descendyd from hym envyrion thys realme.

And when, as thuse then was, that noble adventurers wold serche their fortune and chaunce in to dyv's and straunge nations, con renowned galaund cam into Ingland, & he callyd as chalenger for death & liffe come who lyst.

In so much y^t the kyng comaunded thys Stanley to coope w^h hym, & to mak short p'testation his chaunce was to over throw the chalengier and optayned the victorye.

Then the kyng made hym knyght, & gave hym c'tayn landys to lyve onn. After thys forsayd Stanley cam for maryage to the doght' of Oskell of lathum, which was fond in thegles nest, and optayned hur favo^r and espoused hur. And then aft' the deth of Oskell he was lord lathum and enjoyed it many yeres. And for such c'vyce as he dyd afterward the king made hym lord Stanley, and he was the fyrst lord of the name, and so by y^t reason the Stanleys dyscendyd of lathum gyve theghe & chyldre in armes.

Another version of this legend is contained in a curious poem written by Thomas Stanley, Bishop of Man, between the years 1510 and 1570, in the Harl. MSS. The gist of this legend is, that Lord Latham, of Latham Hall, and his wife, being both fourscore years of age and childless, and repining at this want of issue, had an heir sent to them by God in the most miraculous manner by an Eagle, who brought it in its talons to its nest in Terlestowe wood, for its three young birds to feed upon. This being observed, was told to Lord Latham, who immediately rode with all speed to the wood, where he found the babe "swaddled and clad in a mantle of red," wonderfully preserved by the grace of God. He had the boy brought down from the nest, took it home to his good old lady, and they instantly, with thankfulness, adopted it as their own, and finding that salt was bound around its neck in a linen cloth, and that therefore it had not been baptized, had it at once christened by the name of Oskell, who became their heir. Sir Oskell when he grew up to man's estate, married, and became the father of an only child, Isabella Latham, with whom Sir John Stanley, the ancestor of the Earls of Derby, fell in love. The end of it was, either that Sir John Stanley "stole her away," or that—

*"She stole him—I know not whether,
But they were not well till they came together."*

So they at all events stole each other away and got married, were forgiven by Sir Oskell, and were made his heirs. Thus the estates came to the Stanleys.

Another version says, that Lord Latham having no issue by his wife had one of his illegitimate sons by another woman privately conveyed into the Eagle's nest, and then took his wife walking past that he might with astonishment discover the child, make her believe that it was heaven-sent, and so get her to agree to its adoption. The lady being thus deceived, joyfully, it is said, agreed to the proposition, and

thus the supposed foundling became Latham's heir as well as being his natural son. Be the legend as it may, it appears that the Lathams adopted the Eagle preying on the child as their crest, and from them it passed to the Stanleys.

The public house of the sign of the "*Eagle and Child*," in Derby, is an old building at the corner of St. Alkmund's churchyard, where it has existed for a considerable length of time. The way in which the "*Eagle and Child*" is usually represented on signs is shown on the engraving at the head, and another example from an Isle of Man



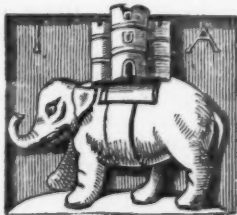
halfpenny, of 1700, which bears on one side the Manx Arms with the motto—QVOCVNQVE. IECERIS. STABIT, and the other the crest of the Stanleys—the Eagle and Child—with the family motto SANS CHANGER.

EARL NELSON. (See "*Lord Nelson*.")

EARL RUSSELL. (Not given in Hotten). A sign adopted by some earnest "liberal" who wished to do honour to one of the leaders of his party.

EIGHT BELLS. Having before spoken of the "Bell" in its proper place, it is only necessary here to note that signs of "Four Bells," "Five Bells," "Six Bells," "Eight Bells," and "Ten Bells," as well as the "Peal of Bells," are not uncommon. Of these I shall again have occasion to speak later on.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE. "The Elephant in the middle ages was nearly always represented with the Castle on his back. For instance in the Latin MS. *Bestiarium*, Harl. 4751, a tower is strapped to him in which are seen five knights in chain armour, with swords, battle-axes, and cross-bows, their emblazoned shields hanging round the battlements, and in the description of the animal it is said, 'In eorum dorsis P(er) si et Indi ligneis turribus collocati tamquam de muro jaculis dimicant.' The Rook in Chinese Chessboards still represents an Elephant thus armed." The Crest of the Cutlers' Company is an Elephant and Castle, and thus it became adopted as a sign by cutlers everywhere. The "*Elephant and Castle*" is also the arms of the Borough of Coventry, and from this doubtless many of the signs take their origin. These arms are here shown. On Coventry traders' tokens of the last century the obverse bears a beautiful figure of Lady Godiva



ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.
(Helle Sauvage Yard, circa 1699.)

seated, naked, on horseback, and on the reverse the Elephant and Castle, the arms of the borough.

EXETER ARMS. These are the arms not of the city of Exeter, but of the family of Cecil, Earls of Exeter. In the rebellion of 1745, it will be remembered, the ill-starred Prince, Charles Edward, marched with his army as far as Derby, where he took up his quarters at a fine mansion in Full Street belonging to the Earl of Exeter. Here he staid for two nights and then retreated. Of his stay in Derby I shall have more to say under the head of "The George." "Exeter House," which has since the time of the Rebellion been universally known as "The Pretender's House," was pulled down a few years ago and a new street, of but little if any public utility, formed on its site. In the neighbourhood of Exeter House, from whose noble owner the sign is derived, are Exeter Street, Exeter Place, Cecil Street, Burleigh Street, etc. A bridge formerly on the site of what is now called "Derwent Bridge," was called "Exeter Bridge." The arms of Cecil, Earl of Exeter, are—barry of ten, *argent* and *azure*; on six shields, 3, 2, and 1, *sable*, as many lioncels, of the first.

EARL GREY. This sign of course took its rise from the, at one time, popular reformer, Earl Grey.

ELM TREE. This sign in Derby takes its origin, I presume, from a seat on the outskirts of the town called "The Elms."

EXCHANGE TAVERN. } These signs, in Derby, owe their
EXCHANGE INN. } origin to the houses which bear them
being near the Corn *Exchange*, the custom of the frequenters to which is no doubt thus hoped to be caught.

FALCON. **FALCON AND CASTLE.** (See "*Castle and Falcon.*")

FARMER. **JOLLY FARMER.** **FARMERS' ARMS.** These three are not uncommon signs, but certainly require no explanation.

FEATHERS. The sign of the "Feathers" is really that of the "Prince of Wales's Feathers," and is one of great antiquity. The general belief regarding this popular badge is, that Edward the Black Prince won the crown of ostrich feathers worn by the King of Bohemia in the battle of Cressi, and was afterwards borne as a trophy of this victory by him. This is stated by Camden, but by no better or earlier authority, and it is therefore not borne out by evidence. The earliest known mention of the Feathers is in a document of the XIV. century, which gives a list of the plate of Queen Philippa, in which one piece is described as bearing "a black escutcheon with Ostrich feathers," which it is wisely conjectured she bore as a daughter of the House of Hainault. "At the first," says Mr. Boutell, whose words I am glad to have the opportunity of here quoting, "either a single Feather was borne, the quill generally transfixing an escroll, as in No. 394, from the monument of Prince Arthur Tudor, in Worcester Cathedral; or, two Feathers were placed side by side, as they also appear upon the same monument. In Seals, or when marshalled with a Shield of Arms, two Feathers are seen to have been placed after the manner of Supporters, one on each side of the composition: in such examples the tips of the

Feathers droop severally to the dexter and sinister: in all the early examples also the Feathers droop in the same manner, or they incline slightly towards the spectator. Three Feathers were first grouped



No. 395.
At Peterborough Cathedral.



No. 394.
At Worcester Cathedral.

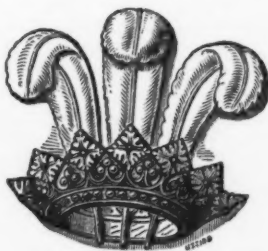


No. 396.
At Peterborough Cathedral.

together by Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., as in Nos. 395 and 396, from Peterborough Cathedral; or with an escroll, as in No. 397, from a miserere in the fine and interesting church at Ludlow. The plume of three Feathers appears to have been encircled with a coronet, for the first time, by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., but who never was Prince of Wales: No. 398, carved very boldly over the entrance gateway to the Deanery at Peterborough, is a good early example. In No. 399 I give a representation



No. 397.—In Ludlow Church.



No. 398.—The Deanery, Peterborough.



No. 399.—In the Abbey Church of St. Alban.



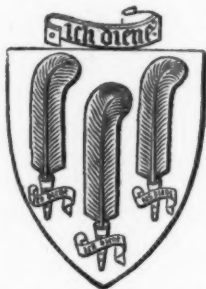
No. 400.—In Exeter Cathedral.

of another early plume of three Ostrich Feathers, as they are carved, with an escroll in place of a coronet, upon the Chantry of Abbot Ramryge, in the Abbey Church at St. Alban's: and again, in No. 400, from the head of a window near the east end of the choir, on the south side, in Exeter Cathedral, the three Feathers are charged upon a Shield *per pale azure and gules*, and this Shield is on a roundle.

"The Ostrich Feathers were borne, as a Badge with his Shield of Arms, upon one Seal of Edward III. himself: they were used, as an heraldic device, about the year 1370, by Philippa, his Queen: they appear on some, but not on all, the Seals of the Black Prince, and they are omitted from some of his Seals after the battle of Cressi (A.D. 1346): and they were also borne, generally with some slight difference, marking Cadency, in all probability by all the other sons of Edward III.—certainly by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. They were adopted by Richard II., and placed on either side of his crested Helm in the heraldic sculpture of Westminster Hall: by this Prince the Ostrich Feathers were placed on his first Royal Seal, and they were habitually used for decoration and heraldic display; and they also were formally granted by him, as a mark of especial favour, to be borne as an Augmentation of the highest honour, to his cousin Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. The Ostrich Feathers were borne, in like manner, by the succeeding Princes, both Lancastrian and Yorkist: by at least two of the Beauforts: by the Princes of the House of Tudor: and by their successors the Stuarts. Thus, it is certain that the Ostrich Feathers were held to be a *Royal Badge*, from the time of their first appearance in the Heraldry of England about the middle of the fourteenth century; and that in that character they were adopted and borne by the successive Sovereigns, and by the Princes, sometimes also by the Princesses (as in the instance of a Seal of Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII.), of the Royal Houses, without any other distinction than some slight mark of Cadency, and without the slightest trace of any peculiar association with any one member of the Royal Family. From the time of the accession of the House of Stuart to the Crown of the United Kingdom, however, the coroneted plume of three Ostrich Feathers appears to have been regarded, as it is at the present day, as the special Badge of the Princes of Wales.

"In accordance with the express provision of his will, two armorial Shields are displayed upon the monument of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral, which shields the Prince himself distinguishes as shields 'for War' and 'for Peace'; the former charged with his quartered arms of France and England differenced with his silver Label; and the latter, *sable*, charged with *three Ostrich Feathers argent*, their quills passing through scrolls bearing the Motto, '*Ich Dien*,' No. 401. The same motto is placed over each of the Shields that are charged with the Feathers, as in No. 401: and over each Shield charged with the quartered arms (there are on each side of the tomb six Shields, three of the Arms, and three of the Feathers, alternately) is the other motto of the Prince, '*Houmont*.' In his will, the Black

Prince also desired that a 'black Pennon with Ostrich Feathers' should be displayed at his Funeral; and he further appointed that his Chapel



No. 401.—Shield "Peace" of the Black Prince.

in Canterbury Cathedral should be adorned in various places with his Arms, and 'likewise with our Badge of Ostrich Feathers—*noz bages dez plumes d'ostruce.*'

"The will of the Black Prince proves the Feathers to have been a Badge and not either a Crest or the ensign of a Shield of Arms, since twice he expressly calls them '*our Badge:*' and it also is directly opposed to the traditional warlike origin and military character of the Feathers, as a Badge of the Black Prince, for it particularly specifies the peaceful significance of this Badge, and distinguishes it from the insignia that were worn and displayed by the Prince when he was equipped for war. The Mottoes '*Ich dien,*' and '*Houmout*' are old German, and they signify, 'I serve,' and 'magnanimous.' It has been suggested by Mr. Planché, that '*Houmout*' is Flemish, and that the three words really form a single Motto, signifying 'Magnanimous, I serve,' that is, 'I obey the dictates of magnanimity.'—*Archæologia*, xxxii. 69.

"Upon a very remarkable Seal, used by Henry IV. a short time before his accession, the shield with helm and crest are placed between two tall Feathers, about each of which is entwined a Garter charged with his favourite and significant Metto—the word SOVEREYNE, as in No. 402. His father, Prince John of Ghent, placed a chain upon the quills of his Feathers, as in the very curious boss in the cloisters at Canterbury. The uncle of Henry IV., Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, on one of his Seals, differenced his two Feathers with Garters (probably of the Order) displayed along their quills, as in No. 403. And, about A.D. 1440, John Beaufort, K.G., Duke of Somerset, on his Garter-plate placed two Ostrich Feathers erect, their quills *componée argent and azure*, and fixed in golden scrolls; No. 404. In the Harleian MS. 304, f. 12, it is stated that the Ostrich Feather of silver, the pen thus *componée argent and azure*, "is the Duke of Somerset's:" 'also that the 'Feather silver, with the pen gold, is the King's: the Os-

trich Feather, pen and all silver, is the Prince's: and the Ostrich Feather gold, the pen ermine, is the Duke of Lancaster's.'



No. 402.—From the Seal of King Henry IV.



No. 403.—From the Seal of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester.



No. 404.—From the Garter-Plate of John Beaufort, K.G.

"The Shield charged with three Ostrich Feathers, No. 401, was borne by Prince John of Ghent; and it appears on the splendid Great Seal of Henry IV., between the Shields of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Earldom of Chester. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, is also recorded to have borne this same Feather Shield."

FIGHTING COCK. (See "Cock.")

FIVE BELLS. (See "Eight Bells.")

FLEECE. (See "Golden Fleece.")

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN. Of course this sign, not unfrequently of late years to be met with, takes its origin from the popular song of that title. In Derby, however, the sign, although the name is a quotation from the song beginning—

"I'll sing you a song, made by a fine old pate,
Of a fine old Englishman who had a fine estate,"

has a more local and far better meaning than any similar one with which we are acquainted. The sign here was put up in honour of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, the princely donor to the town of its noble Arboretum, who was, to all intents and purposes, both in his public and private life, the very *beau idéal* of a "fine old English gentleman." The sign was a spirited and admirably executed portrait of Mr. Strutt, which was painted specially for the purpose, and the house which closely adjoins the Arboretum, was opened on the day the grounds were dedicated to public use and thrown open for the benefit of the town for all time to come.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

(To be continued.)

LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH NOTES OF THE TIME OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, ESQ.

Through the kindness of a friend I am enabled to send you the following few extracts from Holles' Church Notes, known as the Harleian Collection, No. 6829, in the British Museum, thinking they may prove acceptable to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

THORGANBY.

Argent, 3 chevronells brased on last, on a chiefe *sable*, 3 mullets of y^e first pierced, a crescent difference.—Danby.

Orate pro aiabus Ricardi Danby de Thorganby et Margaretæ uxoris ejus, qui fecerunt hunc lapidem, Ano Dni 1452. Quorum aiabus ppitietur Deus. Amen.

On a flatt stone in y^e church :—"Hic jacet Thomas Wyld, nup. Rector de Thorganby, qui obiit 4^o. die Octobris A^o. Dni. 1472. Cujus aie, &c."

KEVERMOND (Kirmond).

On y^e north side of y^e church, neare the wall, upon a fayre and broad white freestone having y^e proportions of a man and his wife very exquisitely cutt and shadowed in lines is written :—

"Hic jacet Johes de Kevermonde qui obiit.....

The other half on y^e woman's side—

"Hic jacet Katherina quondam uxor Johis Kevermonde, quæ obiit cal. Julii, Ano Dni 1399."

KELEBY.

In. Fenestra Aquilonari Ecclesiæ—

Argent, a chevron betweene 3 crosse-botony fitchy *sable*, a mullet of six pointes *argent*.

In alia Fenestra—

Argent a mullet of 6 pointes *sable*.

Below in three several paynes a man, his wife, and daughter (as it seems) kneeling, their hands erected; he in a loose surcoat, yellow hayre, his sworde hanging poynt downward in a belt about his belly. Underneath thus—"Orate pro aiabus Roberti Gosson, et Margaretæ uxoris ejus qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt."

In y^e Quire a low monument of freestone, covered with a flatt marble, on which in brass a man in arms, by whose side his wife, at their feete 3 sons, Edward, Francis, and Thomas; and 4 daughters, viz, Dorcas, Elizabeth, Mary, and Joane. Upon a plate of brasse below this inscription—"Here under this stone lyeth buried in ye mercy of God y^e body of Edward Ayscough, Esq., sonne of Sir William Ayscough, Knt., which Edward dyed 6^o. Aprilis A^o. Dni 1558 and Margaret his wife." Upon ye tombe this escocheon—2 barrs humets betw. 3 lyons passants.

In Orientali Fenestra—

In several panes a man with a woman on either side of him all kneeling; under one is written in Saxon letters—"Elena Que Fuit

Uxor Laurenci"—under the other—"Cres Coscor"—under him—"Robertus filius.....Laurenci." Above their heades thus—"Orato pro.....Roberti fil Laurenci qui hoc opus fieri fecit."

In ye north Quire—

A monument in y^e wall of white alabaster, within the orbicular hollow of it, a woman vayled, her handes erected, over her head this escocheon—*Argent* 2 bars *gules*, in chiefe a mullet *sable* pierced, a crescent difference *or*.—South. *Argent*, a plaine crosse *gules*, voyded of y^e field, charged with five crosses botony fitchy of y^e second betw. 4 cinquefoyles *sable*, pierced. Below under her picture—"Franciscus South, Eques auratus suæ matris manibus verendis hoc monumentum posuit. Aliciæ eu ! hic Southa cubat ter longa vicinis."

BELESBY.

In insula australi Ecclesiæ—

"Hic jacet Willus de Belesby. Miles Senior, cujus a.æ ppitietur Deus, Amen." Upon this monument which is a very fayre one of blew marble, is cut one single coate, which is a saltier.

In orientali fenestra ejusdem insulæ—

Sable, a saltier d'or.—Belesby.

Blew, a bend betw. 6 martlets *arg*.—Lutterel.

Gules, 3 pick axes *argent*.

Johes Browne, obiit 1461.

On a white freestone in y^e Quire—"Hic jacet Mr. Nicholas Davison, quondam Rector, qui obiit 18^o. die Novembris A^o. Dñi 1418. Cujus a.æ, &c."

"Hic jacet Dñus Willielmus Inthinson, quondam Rector Ecclesiæ de Belesby, qui obiit 8^o. calend Maii A^o. Dñi 1318. Cujus a.æ &c."

ELKINGTON NORTH.

In fenestra Orientali Cancelli—

Argent, a bend betw. 6 martlets *gules*.

Argent, a bend *gules*.

In fenestra insulæ Aquilonaris

Or, a fesse betw. 3 mullets of 6 pointes *sa*.

A bend *argent*.

Three swans.....between 6 crosse crosslets fitchy.

HARRINGTON.

In fenestra orientali—

Empaled {A Lyon rampant.
Argent a fesse *blew*.

In fenestra Aquilon.

Empaled { *Argent*, a chevron betw. 3 cresses botony
gules.—Copledyke.
Lozengy ermine and *gules*.—Rokeby.

Neare by a fayre monument of marble y^e plates of brasse on y^e side of y^e wall defaced. Under an arch upon y^e south wall lies the portrayt of a chieftaine of huge proportion, all in compleat armes. He lyeth

crosse legged, his shield a vast one, covering his left syde ; his surcoat of armes loose, a lyon under his feete.

Upon a fayre blew marble in y^e middle of y^e Quire cut in brasse—
"Orate pro anima Johis Copuldyk, armigeri, qui obiit 15^o. die Martii
Ano Dni 1480, æ pro animæ Margaretæ, nuper uxoris ejus, quæ obiit
.....die.....A^o Dni.....quorum animabus ppitietur Deus, Amen."

The armes of this monument defaced, onely there appears on a chiefe endented 3 crosses tau—Thurland.

At the lower ende of the Quire in brasse set in y^e wall—"Here lyeth Sir John Copledyke, Knt. late of Harrington deceased, he dyed the 12^o day of December 1557, and Elizabeth Littlebury, his wife, who dyed the 12th of May 1552."

Their pictures (his in complete armour) and their armes above all in brasse—

Empaled { *Argent*, a chevron betw. 3 crosses botony
 gules.—Copeldike.
 Argent, 2 lyons passants guardants *gules*.—
 Littlebury.

Quarterly { Barry of 6 *erm* and *gules*—Kirketon.
 Arg. a bend betw. 6 crosse crosselets botony fitchy *Blew*.
 Gules, 3 crescents *d'or*, a canton *erm*yne.—Dalyson.
 3 Locks in true love.

On y^e side by her, Littleburyes coat above.

A little above, a fayre monument of blew marble built up to a convenient height upon y^e wall arched, y^e topp floury, proportion square, supported from y^e flatt stone by 2 pillars, within y^e hollow upon a plane 2 portraytures of y^e man and his wife cut in brasse under which this inscription—"Here lyeth John Copledike, Esq^r sonne and heir of John Copledike, Knt. late of Harrington deceased, who dyed 4th. Aprilis 1585; and Anne Etton his wife, who died 10^o Julii, Ano 1582." Over this his armes, quarterings and crest, viz a.... head ishuing out of a crowne. Then Copledike alone. On the other side by her—*Sable*, a bend *d'or* 3 hazle leaves *vert* betwene 2 lyons passants guardants of ye second. About this tombe their several escocheons :—*Argent*, a chevron between 3 crosses botony *gules*, Copledike quarterly with, on a saltier engrailed, 5 mascles.

Quarterly { Copledike.
 {A bend.....a chiefe.....Harrington.

Quarterly { Copledike.
 { Lozengy *ermine* and *gules*.—Rokeby.

Copledike empaling on a fesse 3 Roundes (Roundles ?) ; Copledike empaling Quartering *Gules* and *Verry* abend *d'or*, Constable ; (Copledike empaling.....a chevron between 3 griffins' heads erased ; Copledike empaling *ermine*, on a chief indented *gules*, 3 crosses tau *or*, Thurland ; Copledike empaling *or*, on a chevron *gules* betw. 3 annulets of y^e sec^d. as many crescents of y^e 1st, Sutton ; Copledike empaling..... on a bend.....3 mullets ; Copledike empaling *argent* 2 lions passants guardants *gules*.—Littlebury.

On y^e other side over against this another reasonable fayre monument rayssed upon y^e wall of white marble from two columns arched, within y^e concave whereof are two little portraytures of y^e man and his wife kneeling, himselfe in compleat armour parcell guilte. A little sonne behinde him, and a daughter behinde hir, two little pyramides of carnation marble raised from y^e flatte tombestone empaling them. Under this epitaph :—" Here lyeth y^e body of Francis Copledike, Esq. brother and next heyre of John Copledike, of Harrington, in the county of Lincolne, which fores Francis married Elizabeth, one of y^e daughters of Lyonel Reresby, of Thryborough, in the county of Yorke, Esq^r. and with hir had one son and a daughter, which dyed in their infancy." Upon a quadrate finiall his Achiev^t. in which are depicted theis 6 coates quartered, viz.—*Argent*, a chevron betw. 3 crosses botony *gules*, Coppledike ; Blew, a saltier betw. 4 crosses botony *d'or*, Friskney ; *Or*, on a fesse *gules* 3 plates, Huntingfield ; Lozengy *ermine* and *gules*, Rokeby ; *Or*, a chiefe *gules*, over all a bend Blew, Harrington ; *Or*, on a saltier engrayled *sable*, 5 mascles of y^e 1st..... The same escocheon is also depainted a little lower over him, and on y^e woman's side also with hers empaled, viz.—Quarterly, *Gules*, on a bend *argent*, 3 crosses botony *sable*, Reresby ; Blew, billetty, a fesse dauncy *d'or*, Deincourt ; *Argent*, upon a fesse between 2 bars gemews (gemels) *gules*, 3 floures-de-lize *d'or*, Normanville ; *Argent*, 3 barwayes *gules*, on a canton of y^e second 3 fusills of the 1st..... ; *Gules*, 3 bucks' trippant *argent*, ; Bandy of 8 pieces *gules* and *argent*, Upon y^e Fount, Coppledike alone, and y^e same with some of y^e former coates empaled, viz.—with y^e griffons' heads erased ; with y^e roundells on fesse ; with y^e saltier ; with y^e lozengy coate. In the square of it which joineth upon y^e wall is to be seene a caterfoyle betw. 3 crosses botony. The stooles in y^e church have y^e coate of Copledike carved upon y^e heades of them.

BURGH SUPER BANE.

In Fenestra Orientali.

Vert, a saltier engrayled *argent*, Handley. The same empaling *argent*, semy of crosses botony, a lyon rampant queue fursh nowed *gules*, crowned *d'or*, Rowse.

In y^e Quire, under a flatt freestone :—" Hic jacet Agnes, quondam uxor Thomæ Blount, primo filia et hæres Johannis Hawley Dñi de Burgh, quæ obiit 14^o. die Octobris, A^o. Dñi 1462. Cujus aîæ ppitietur Deus."

There is a defaced monument of blew marble affixed in y^e wall.

HEININGBY.

" Hic jacet Dñus Johes Midd, quondam Rector Ecclesiæ de Heiningby, qui obiit.....Januarii, Ano Dñi 1397. Cujus aîæ, &c."

In Fenestra.

"Orate pro Johanne de Northby, et Catherina....."

KIRKBY SUPER BANE.

In the windows of y^e Parsonage House :—Quarterly, France and England—Rex Angliæ. Quarterly, Ufford and Beke—Willughby. Quarterly, Percy and Lucy—Northumberland. *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*. Party per pale *argent* and *sable*, a crosse scarcely counter-changed. *Purple*, a crosse fleury betw. 4 lions ramp. *arg.* *Gules*, a bend *argent*.....2 bars nebuly *argent*, impaling *gules*, 3 lapwings *d'or*—Tyrwhit. *Argent*, a saltier, on a chiefe *gules*, 3 eschallops *argent* (Talboys) impaling *argent*, on a pale *sable*, a Lucy's head coupé *d'or*—Gascoyne. *Sable*, 2 lions passant *argent*, crowned *or*—Dymoke. Per pale *gules*, a chevron betw. 5 cinquefoils in chiefe and 6 in orbicular forme in last *d'or*. Quarterly, Blew, 3 flowers-de-lize *argent* ; *Or*, a lion ramp. blew ; Paly of 6 pieces *sable* and *or*.

In Cancellò Ecclesiæ.

"Lambard Ricardus jacet hac petra tumulatus.

Istius Ecclesiæ quondam Rector fuit ille ;

Quiq hunc cancellum noviter fecit fabricari.

Eu ! Missale dedit, nec non suæ qui bona plura.

In quarto die deno Januar: petit astra, Anno Mileno C. quatuor LL. minus inde Æternam requiem cui semper det Deus. Amen."

On another flatt stone next y^e former :—

"Bulliar Willihelmus, jacet hic tumulatus,

Istius Ecclesiæ Rector, quondam fuit ille,

Ac Crucifixorium noviter fecit fabricari ;

Qui gradile dedit, crucunq: cætera plura,

Qui denum obiit XI. die mense Decembris,

Anno Mileno quingentum decimo Vere."

In Fenestra Ecclesiæ.

.....Willus Bulliar.....

THIMBLEBY.

On a gravestone :—"Hic jacet Gulielmus Brackenburg et Emmota uxor ejus qui quidem Gulielmus obiit 6^o. die Januarii Ano Dni 1476, Quorum aiabus ppitietur Deus Amen." The pictures of themselves upon y^e stone and of ten children.

BAUMBERG.

In Fenestra.

Argent, a plaine crosse *gules*. *Gules*, a fesse betw. 6 crosse crosse-lets botony fitchy *argent*, charged with as many mullets *or*.—Briton.

In y^e church upon a flatt marble stone in Saxon characters :—"Ici gist Margareta de Laci Qæ Fu La Ferne Gwillame de Mouste.

BINBROOKE.

(Sanctæ Gabrielis.)

In Fenestra Orientali.

Gules, 5 fusils in fesse *d'or*—Newmarch. *Or*, 5 fusilles in fesse *gules*, a bend blew.

On a grave-stone in y^e chancell :—*Spiritus Henrici de Stenaldburne pace fruatur, Ipsi Vicarius hic, primitus ei q: datur.*"

In y^e church :—"Hic jacet Dñs Johes Win, quondam Vicarius Ecclesiæ Sci. Gabrielis, qui obiit in die Sci. Georgii Añō Dñi 1401."

BINBROOKE. (*Sanctæ Mariæ.*)

In Cancellō.

Vert, a saltier engrayled *argent*.—Hawley.

In aliæ Fenetra.

.....Walter Curtas.....

RANDBY.

In Nave Ecclisæ.

"Orate p. aia Dñi Radulphi Crumwell, qui incipit hoc opus, Añō Dñi 1450."

HALTHAM.

In Fenestris Cancelli.

Verry, a fesse *gules*, fretty *or*—Marmion. *Gules*, a crosse sarcelly *argent*—Beke. *Sable*, 2 lyons passant *argent*, crowned *or*—Dymoke. *Or*, a lyon ramp. double queued *sable*—Welles. *Sable*, 3 flours-de-lize betw. 6 crosse crosslets fitchy *argent*—..... *Gules*, 3 bars *ermine*—Kirketon. Barry of 6 *or* and *sable*—.....

Fenestræ Boreales.

Blew, a lyons head erased betw. 6 crosses botony *argent*—Southbys *Argent*, 2 bars *gules*, a border *sable*. Dymoke, each lyon charged sur l'espale with an annulett. *Ermyne*, on a bend *gules*, a cinquefoyle *or*. *Gules*, crosse crusilly fitchy, a lyon ramp. *arg.*—La Warre. *Or*, a lion ramp. double queued *sable*—Welles.

Fenestræ Australes.

Gules, 3 water bougets *argent*—Ros. *Or*, on a fesse *gules*, 3 plates—Huntingfield. Quarterly, *or* and *gules*, a border *sable* bezanty—Rochfort. Rochfort (repeated) with a garbe in y^e 2nd quarter *argent*. Rochfort (repeated) with an annulet in y^e 2nd quarter *arg.* *Or*, a manche *gules*—Hastings. *Gules*, a bend *erm.*—Ry. Rochfort, with an eagle displayed in y^e 2nd quarter *argent*. *Argent*, fretty of 6 pieces *gules*, a canton *erm.*

In Fenestra Boreali Navis.

Gules, crosse crusilly fitchy a lyon rampant—La Warre. *Argent*. on a bend *gules*, 3 gryphons' heads erased *or*.

In Campanili.

Johes Staines—W. Io.

WELSFORD-cum-HAMBECK.

Fenestra Borealis.

Gules, a lyon rampant *argent*, a border gobony *blew* and *argent*.

In Fenestrâ Orientali Cancelli.

Dñs Hugo de Darley, Rector istius Ecclesiæ fecit hanc fenestram in honorem beæ Mariæ Virginis, Añō Dñi 1383.

Tumuli in Cannello.

"Hic jacet Dñs Rogerus Warde quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ qui fieri fecit Cancellarium in honorem nativitatibz beæ Mariæ Virginis..... obiit.....1479, &c. Thomas, frater Dñi Rogi Ward, obiit 1484, Edmund* Ward obiit....." "Hic jacet Johes Seman de Ancaster, ex Parochia de Welsford, qui obiit 1^o Kl. Martii Anò Dñi 1466. Cujus aīæ, &c." "Hic jacet Thomas Seman de Ancaster, paroch. de Weleford, qui obiit 11^o. die Julii. Anò Dñi 1480, &c." "Hic jacet Robtus Seman et Johanna uxor ejus, qui obierunt 3^o Kl. Octobris, Anò Dñi 1521, quor aīabus, &c." Statuæ exterius in muro boreali—Sci Petri, Sanctæ Catharinæ et Sci Johis Baptistæ.

WILLUGHBY NORTH *alias* SILKE WILLUGHBY.

Or, a bend *blew*.

Fen Orient Cancelli.

Gules, 2 chevrons *argent* (Geffrey Peynell) impaling *argent*, a fesse *blew*, a labell of 5 *gules* (Everingham). *Gules*, a fesse betw. 3 water-bougets *erm*. (Thomas Meres) impaling Everingham. *Ermayne*, a sal, tier engrayled, on a chiefe *gules*, a lyon passant guardant *or* (Willu, Armyn) J^r. miles 1457) impaling Everingham. *Argent*, on 2 chevrons *gules*, 10 mullets *or*, on a chiefe of y^e 2nd, 3 falcons volant of y^e third (W. Stanlow) impaling *argent* 3 barres *sable*—Bussy.

"Hic jacet Willus Armyn Junior, Miles qui obiit 16^o. die Octobr, Anò Dñi 1468. Cujus aīæ, &c."

"Hic jacet Thom. Ermyn filius et hæres Willi Ermyn de Osgodby, qui obiit.....die.....Anò Dñi 1498. Cujus, &c."

"Hic jacet Willus Armyn, Dñus de Osgodby, qui obiit 23^o. die Septembris, Anò Dñi 1532. Cujus, &c."

"Hic jacet Margareta Uxor Willi Ermyn de Osgodby, Dñi de North Willughby, quæ obiit 20^o. die Septemb. Anò Dñi 1506. Cujus, &c." Above are these arms:—*Sable*, 3 conies' heads erased *argent*.

"Hic jacet Johes Stanlow de Sikeby, arm, ac Dñus Villæ, qui obiit 27^o. die Junii, Anò Dñi, 1409."

"Hic jacet Johanna, uxor Willi Stanlow, et quondam filia Johis Bussy, militis, quæ obiit....."

BLANKNEY.

Fenestra.

Quarterly a fesse daunce between 7 billets *or* (Deyncourt); barry of 6 *argent* and *blew*, a bend *gules* (Grey of Rotherfield). Quarterly, nebuly *or* and *gules*; *blew* semy of flowers-de-lize, a lyon rampant *or* (Beaumont). Quarterly, *argent*, a chiefe *gules*, a bend *blew* (Crumwell); chequy *or* and *gules*, a chiefe *ermine* (Tateshall); impaling *blew* a fesse daunce between 11 billets *or* (Deyncourt). Quarterly, Ufford, a crosse engrayled *or* (Beke); *gules*, a crosse sarcely *argent* (Willughby). *Blew*, semy of flowers-de-lize, a lyon rampant *or*, Beaumont.

Argent, a fesse daunce betw. 10 billets *sable*; impaling *argent*, on a chevron *gules* five bezants. *Argent*, fesse daunce betw. 10 billets *sable*. *Blew*, a fesse daunce betw. 10 billets or Dencourt (*sic*). *Blew*, a fesse daunce betw. 6 billets or, Deyncourt; impaling *gules*, a saltier *argent*, Neville. *Blew*, a fesse daunce betw. 6 billets or, Deyncourt; impaling barry of 6 *argent* and *blew*, a bend *gules*; Grey. *Blew*, a crosse patonce voyded *argent*. Lozengee *argent* and *gules*, a mullett difference, Fitz-William. "Hic jacet Robtus Hussee de Lindwood, miles, tertius filius Willi Husee militis, qui duxit in Uxorem, Annam, unam hæredem duar filiar. Thomæ Say de Lyfton, militis, qui obiit 20^o. die M. Maii, An^o Dni, 1544." Or, a playne crosse *vert*, Hussey. Quarterly, party per pale *blew* and *gules*, 3 chevronells humets counterchanged, purfled *argent*, Say; *gules*, on 3 fusills *argent*, as many eschallops *blew*.....

HARMSTON.

Argent, a bend *sable* impaling *ermine*.....

Fenestra Australis.

"..... Et pur les almes Huberd de Marcham, et Margeriae sa feme, priete Pater et Ave."

Fenestra sup. ostium Australl.

"Orate pro aīe Robti H..... et Isabellæ, uxor ejus." *Ermyn*, on an escocheon *sable*, a rose *argent*.

BARDNEY.

In Fenestra Boreali.

Argent, 3 size foyles pearced *gules*, Darcy. *Sanguine*, a lyon rampant double queued *argent*, Wimbish.

On tombes:—"Hic jacet Johes Parker, quondam Vicarius....."
"Hic jacet Willus Marton, quondam Abbas....."

ROWSTON.

Fenestra Australis Cancelli.

Or, on a crosse *sable*, 5 bulls' heades couped *argent*.....; impaling *sable*, on a chevron *argent*, 3 mullets pearced *gules*, betw. as many pheons of y^e 2nd, a chiefe over all extended *gules*, charged with a crosse *argent*.

Fenestra borealis Navis.

Argent, on a bend *sable*, 3 owls crowned of y^e first Savile. "..... Savyle et Agnetis Uxoris....."

Fen. Boreales Insulæ Borealis.

"Orate pro bono statu Robti Hodleston, et Emotæ consortis suæ."
"Orate pro bono statu Johis Inman, et Johæ consortis suæ." "Orate pro bono statu et aīe Willmi Grege et Aliciæ consortis suæ." Effigies scī Egidii—et subtus, Vir ora—Tu Scotus (*sic*) a cervâ, repollas cuneta proterva.

Stamford.

Original Documents.

AWARD RELATING TO LANDS, &c., AT THORPE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, IN THE XVI. CENTURY.

THE following highly interesting document was communicated to me, for the pages of the "RELIQUARY," only a very short time—not many days in fact—before his death, by my late good friend John Harland, and is consequently the last of his valued contributions which can appear in these pages. Of Mr. Harland I shall not now say anything, as a memoir of his life is intended to appear in my next number, and any remarks respecting his literary career will be better reserved until then. I can only now express my sorrow that one who was so universally and deservedly esteemed should have passed away and become lost to us.

LL. JEWITT.

"The following is an exact copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of an Award of Arbitrators, between Derbyshire parties in the middle of the 16th century. The original, *penes* my friend R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., of Manchester, is tolerably legible; of its three pendant seals two are gone; the middle one bears a rude cross.

Manchester.

J. HARLAND, F.S.A."

BE yt known unto all men to whom thys presente awarde indented shal be seen harde or redde. That were as varyance stryfe & debate have byn moved styrrred condependencyng & hanginge betwyxte Thomas Stubbes of Thorpe* in the Coutye of Derbye yoman on the one ptye & Wyllm Stubbes of the same towne & coutye yoman on the other ptye for & abowte the ryght tittle interest possession & cleam of a lytle pcell of lande lyinge in Thorpe afore sayd betwyxt Bentleye Crofts & the weste ende of the messuage or mansion howse of the sayd Wyllm Stubbes & showinge from the lande of the sayd Wyllm unto the heydge streete northwarde by occasion wheroffe further varyance stryft vexation & sute of law have byn lyke to growe betwyxt the sayd ptyes by rypynge up other matter fayned ryght tittle & interst lyke as amongst whom so er such grugge doth depende ther of budyth & arsyth such lyke pykyng of quarelles. The sayd partys by thadvysmunt exhortation & counsell of there lovyng frendes prudently forseyng the forsayd inconveniencyes be fully contented & agreed & for further assurance & pformance therof stande bonde eyther ptye to other by theyr sevrall obligations to observe & pform fulfille & obbeye tharbitement order rule dome & jugement of hus Rob^t fytharbert of tyssyngton esquier thomas Cokayne of balydon gentylman & John flackett of housan in the sayd Coutye gent arbiters indyfferently elected & chosyn as well of for & upon the sayd pcell of lande as all other thynges now in varyance betwyxt the sayd ptyes or that might have byn at any tyme from the begynnynge of the worlde untill the day of makynge heroff lyke as by the sayd obligaciones more playnly doth appeyre. Wherupon we the sayd arbitratores callynge afore hus the sayd ptyes & hearynge them sevrally declare theyr groves ryghtes

* Thorpe is a parish and village in the hundred of Wirksworth, Co. Derby, 3½ miles N.W. by N. from Ashbourne. It is chiefly remarkable for the conical limestone hill called Thorpe Cloud, whose summit is 300 feet above the bed of the river Dove which flows at its base.

interestes tytles & cleams & also pusinge of theyr dedes evydences scryppes & scrolls touchyng the pmisses have deliberately argued reasoned & debated as well the ryght tytle cleame & interest of the sayd thomas Stubbes as of the sayd Wyllm Stubbes concernyng the pmisses & for the full conclusion & determinate ende of all such stryves debates & demandes fyrst according to our election. We do awarde & dome that the sayd thomas Stubbes nor his heyres shall shall not at any tyme hereafter cleame any ryght interest or tytle of the sayd pcell of lande lyinge at the west ende of thouse of the sayd Wyllm as ys above sayd. And further we do awarde that neyther the sayd thomas nor hys heyres nor any other pson or psons for them or any of them nor in ther name shall at any tyme here after cleame any ryght tytle or interest in or to any messuage tenement or thapptenance of the same nor any larde arablee meadows leasowes pastures comens rents or other kynde of inheritances of or any pte theroff nor beying in the possession of the seyð Wyllm or of any other psons or pson to the use and behove of him the sayd Wyllm his wyffe or his heyres by meanes of any former ryghte intereste or tytle that the seyð thomas or hys ancestors have hadd unto the pmisses at any tyme before the date heroff and in lyke manner we award that neyther he the sayd Wyllm Stubbes nor hys heyres nor any of theym or any other pson or psons for theym or in the name of theym shall at any tyme hereafter cleame any messeuage or tenement or thapptenances of the same or any landes arablee meadows leasowes pastures Comens rentes or other kynde of inheritance or any pte theroff wych now be in the possession of the seyð thomas Stubbes or any other pson or psons to the use or behove of the seyð thomas hys wyffe or his heyres by meanes of any ryght tytle or interest that the sayd Wyllm or hys ancessors have hadde unto the pmisses at any tyme before date heroff. Fynally we the seyð arbitratoures for consyderations hus movyng namely that the seyð stryves & debates maye be utterly abolyahed & extingnyshed do give of o^r owen purses iiij^s unto the seyð thomas stubbes. In wytness wheroff we have putte oure seales & subscribed our names unto these paesntes the *iiijth day of Auguste in the yeare of the reygne of our soveryne lord Edwarde the VIth by the grce of God of England France & Ireland Kyng defender of the faythe & in earthe supme headde of the churche of Englande & also of Irelande the iiijth.

Robert fytzherbert

(Seal gone.)

Thomas Cokayn

(Seal a plain
cross of
St. George.)

John flackett.

(Seal gone.)

THE ZOUCHE FAMILY. ACCOUNT OF MONIES FOR THE USE OF SIR JOHN ZOUCHE, &c.

THE following document is in the possession of Mr. J. F. Lucas :—

THE accountt triptite indented made the 5th day of Aprill 1638 in the foureteenth yeare of the rayne of o^r Souaigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, Fraunce & Ireland, &c. of all such sumes of money as weare left in the hands of S^r Thomas Hutchinson, Knight, for the use of S^r John Zouch, Knight, deceased. And John Zouch Esq^r ptie to theis p^rsent; upon the accountt made for the same, the 19th of August 1636, as followeth :—

* Trinity Monday, 4th August, 1550.

	<i>li</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Imprimis</i> remaining in the hands of the said Sr Thomas Hutchinson, as upon account of the 19th August, 1636 appears...	600	00	00
Allowed for a yeare's interest of 400 <i>li</i>	032	00	00
Received since of Mr. William Stanhope for the interest of 450 <i>li</i> . for 28 moneths at severall tymes	082	13	04
Received for halfe a yeare's interest of 50 <i>li</i>	002	00	00
Received of Mr. Cotton for interest of 200 <i>li</i> . for one yeare	012	00	00
	{ 728 . 13 . 04 }		

Whereof is paid by the said Sr Thomas Hutchinson to Mr. John Zouch, since his coming into England, in August 1637	220	00	00
To Benjamin Clayton for Mary Zouch her table	010	00	00
Md:—oncharged upon the accounts of the 19th of August, 1636, as upon examinacion appears	001	13	03
Now paid by the said Sr Thomas Hutchinson to the said Mr. John Zouch this day	200	00	00
	{ 431 . 13 . 03 }		

Soe remayneth this day in the hands of the sayd Sr Thomas Hutchinson: upon this account 297 . 00 . 01

M^d: that 100*li*. of this money being due to Sr John Zouch, deceased, is already paid for him & his debt to Mr. Astell and Mr. Perry according to their specialties.

M^d. alsoe, That where Mr. John Curtis, deceased, gave by his will the sume of flourty pounds to the sisters of him thesayd John Zouch & soe there is due out of his estate left in Virginia 26*li*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to Elizabethhe and Mary two of the sayd sisters, hee the said John Zouch in good will & care for their being is content to take the sayd legacies as hee can receive the same in Virginia aforesayd & in Jewe thereof and towards their mayntenance doeth hereby give unto the sayd Elizabeth & Marye 250*li*. 0*s*. 0*d*. of the sayd sume of 297*li*. 00*s*. 01*d*. remayning in the hands of the sayd Sr Thomas Hutchinson due to him as aforesayd desireing hee will see the same 250*li*. may be employed to their best benefitt & I desire that Mr. Gilbert Ward will assist him therein.

Signed in y^e presence of

Thomas Shepheard.
Huntingdon.
Plumptre.
Roger Ryley.
Roger Fletcher.

Tho. Hutchinson.
John Zouche.
Gilbert Ward.

(*Endorsed*) Accountts, 19 August, 1636.
5 Aprill, 1638.

ZOUCHE.

LETTER OF ALEXANDER RADCLIFFE, IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.

THIS very early letter has been kindly communicated by Mr. Helsby, with the following explanatory note. Other letters of the same period will, I have reason to hope, be also communicated to these pages by the same gentleman, and will, I am sure, prove most acceptable to my readers:—

41, Princess Street, Manchester,
June 25, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose you the copy of a letter of about the time of Henry VI., which may interest some of your readers, particularly when it was once doubted whether the *Paston letters* were really genuine, simply, I suppose, on account of their great age. This letter

once belonged to the Torbock's, of Torbock, near Knowsley, in Lancashire, one of whom an ancestor of mine married. Alexander Radcliff was, I think, a knight either of the elder line, of Radcliff, near Manchester, or one of the younger, of Ordsall; and Rauf Torbok would probably be the brother of Richard, and uncle of Sir William Torbuk, Knt., who married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley, K.G., Lord Stanley, father of the first Earl of Derby. The Torbuk pedigree is scanty and imperfect, and does not contain a single Ralph or Randolph throughout. The Torbocks formerly held the manors of Torbock, Roby, Huyton, Knowsley, Burscough, Latham, Sutton, Walton Leghes, and Turton, and I think others for many centuries, and became extinct about one hundred and fifty years since. From them descended the Lathoms, of Lathom, the daughter and heir of whose descendant, "Sir Oskatell" (he of the Eagle's nest), carried the Latham estates in the 15th century into the hands of Stanley, of Knowsley, a younger branch of the Stanleys of Hooton, in Cheshire. The original letter is on a piece of paper 9 inches by 5 inches, is in plain, distinct characters of about the middle of the 15th century, it is ragged a little at the bottom, in consequence of which are the blanks in the copy I send you; the address is endorsed, and there are the remains of a postscript, which is undecypherable from being torn all along the bottom. It appears to have been wrapped up 4 inches by 1½, and a seal mark stains the back in the same position as the seal of a modern letter, but there are no signs of the paper straps or strings that were commonly attached.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

To LL. Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A.

T. HELSBY.

"TO MY COSYN RAUF TORBOK ESQUIER BE TH' DELIVERED.

"Cosyn I comande [commend] me unto you, &c. And where^s [whereas] I am informed by th' bairer [bearer] William Walmurley * that ze [or ye] intend to take for [forth] from hym c'ten [certain] lond of yours wiche hath lyne [lain] tyme owte of mynde to h' [his] holdyng I hertily pray you to be gudde mayst' [master] to hym in the same so that hee may occupy as hee hath done afortyme : [aforetime] Also I am informed by the said bayrer that on' [one] Jenken Hurrocks† of the fold claymeth a way trothe [through] the bayrer holdyng [bearer's holding or land] wiche as hee sautoh [sayeth, the letter following the second letter in this word appears like a perhaps u] ys cōtrary to ryght & gude consyons: Cosyn I pray you to speke w^t the said Hurrokes so y^t the mat' myght reste unto som' resonabill day & I schalbe redy to me [meet] you on the saide grounde & y^t at oghe [that ought] to be downe [done] of ryght schalbe [shall be] hadde. W^t [with] love and fav' [favor] cosyn th' bayrer schalbe after the dec'sses [decease] of my lady haryngton ten— [tenant] to my Cosyn Tressam‡ & hys wyf [wife] who hath made me thayr steuard [steward] of all thayr —ds [lands] in th' contr' [country] & therefor I pray you to be gude mayst' to th' bayrer — for my sake & yf y^t [if it] lyveth in me to do you any pleasur [pleasure] I shalbe as glade — ovr lorde whom kepe you.

ALEX' RADCLIFF."

* I think this will be Walmesley, which was an ancient Lancashire family.

† Jenkin Horrocks, a yeomanry family very common about Preston, Bolton, and Bury.

‡ Who were the Tressams?

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SEVRES VASE.



RUSSIAN TANKARD.



FLORENTINE PORCELAIN EWER.

Notes on Books.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.*

WE have on a former occasion given unqualified praise to Mr. Eugene Rimmel, the eminent perfumer, for the extraordinary skill which he displayed in the preparation of his charming "Book of Perfumes," and it is therefore with real pleasure that we again call attention to his labours in regard to the new volume which he has just issued, on the Paris Exhibition. His new volume is one of intense interest, and of great and lasting value. As one of the Commissioners or Jurors, Mr. Rimmel had unequalled opportunities of seeing the detail of the Exhibition, and of judging of the way in which the awards were made, and he has not failed to speak out openly and honourably on the way in which injustice was done, especially to the British manufacturer. Few have had better opportunities than Mr. Rimmel, and few indeed have made the excellent use he has of the opportunities which have offered. His book is an admirable one, and one which will live long after most of the books of the day have ceased to exist.

After giving in the first few chapters a "general outline" of the Exhibition and its arrangements, of the "French Park," of the "External Gallery," the "Machinery Gallery," the "Raw Materials," the "Clothing," the "Furniture," the "Materials for the Liberal Arts," and the "Fine Arts," each of which is splendidly illustrated, and excellently treated, Mr. Rimmel passes on, in chapter 10, to "the history of labour," which, as an example of his admirable condensing style, we here quote in full. He says—"One of the happiest ideas of the Exhibition of 1867 has been, as we said before, to show the progress of industry by illustrating chronologically the different phases through which it has passed before attaining its present state of perfection.

"This collection, placed in a Gallery denominated the 'History of Labour,' enables us to study the products of man's genius at different periods and at various places, supplying at the same time good models to practical men.

"Museums, churches, learned bodies and amateurs promptly obeyed the call of the commissioners in assisting them towards this object, and their united contributions form the most unique assemblage of curiosities that has ever been, or perhaps ever will be seen.

"This collection is divided into ten parts:

1. Gaul before the use of metals.
2. Independent Gaul.
3. Gaul under the Romans.
4. The Franks to the coronation of Charlemagne (A.D. 800).
5. The Carolingians from the beginning of the 9th to the end of the 11th century.
6. The Middle Ages, from the beginning of the 12th century to Louis XI. inclusive.
7. The Renaissance from Charles VIII. to Henry IV. (1610).
8. The reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. (1610 to 1715).
9. The reign of Louis XV. (1715 to 1774).
10. The reign of Louis XVI. and the Revolution (1774 to 1800).

"We shall review successively each of these epochs, but when we state that the number of articles exhibited in the French section alone amounts to above five thousand, we need scarcely add that our notice of them will be very brief.

"The first period comprises the *Two Ages of Stone*; metal being then unknown, man employed stones, first simply split, afterwards cut and polished, for arms and tools. The hatchets which are shown in the case facing the entrance by the Grand Vestibule, belong to the first age of stone, and proceed nearly all from the excavations made at Saint Acheul, near Amiens, in quaternary alluvium. During this period the hippopotamus, elephant, rhinoceros, hyena, musk ox, reindeer, bear and large cavern cat inhabited France, as is proved by fossil remains, and different things made of their teeth, bones or horns which are found in the departments of Dordogne, Charente and Allier; one might perhaps conclude from this that the climate of the country has altered since that time, but on the other hand one may also suppose the nature of the animals to have undergone some change, since the reindeer, which now inhabits icy regions, lived then by the side of tropical species.

Recollections of the Paris Exhibition of 1867. By EUGENE RIMMEL. London: Chapman & Hall, 103, Piccadilly. 1 vol. 4to., 1868, pp. 340, illustrated.

"At the second epoch of the age of stone we find axes, and knives of different stones very well polished, and even some fragments of pottery ; many of the specimens shown come from the valley of the Seine.

"Metal then makes its appearance, and feminine coquetry, which is of all ages, seizes upon it for ornamental purposes ; here are bracelets and necklaces of bronze made by the Gauls long before their intercourse with the Romans. Stones are also used for jewellery, as we see by the rings and beads of *jadite*, dug from the *Dolmen* of *Manné*—or *A'rock* (Morbihan).



Vase, Bernard de Palissy.

"The Gauls, civilized by the Romans, next employ bronze to make helmets, shields, swords, daggers, lances, statues, seals, coins, locks, chariot wheels, and a host of

utensils, gold and silver being reserved for circlets, arm-bands, fibulae, and other ornaments. They also strive to imitate the beautiful Etruscan and Grecian vases.

"Normandy, Brittany, and the South of France furnish some very interesting specimens of these different objects.

"The fourth period brings us to the Franks, with their semi-barbarian customs. The *scramasaxes* of the Boulogne Museum give a very good idea of the arms in use at this period, when bronze was replaced by iron, and Roman art exchanged for the rude work of the North.

"Jewellery savours much of this retrograde state, the mounting is rude, and the stones are of little value.

"The chief part of these jewels come from the cemeteries of Uzelot and Hardenthun (Pas-de-Calais), and are lent by the Boulogne Museum.

"With Charlemagne we return to civilization; one feels that the light of the East has penetrated the obscurity of the West, and dispersed its gloom.

"The churches are furnished with handsome shrines, and the palaces with elegant lamps, fantastically carved chests, red earthen vases, perfumed hanging cassolettes, &c.; the most interesting piece of this period, however, is an equestrian statue of Charlemagne, clothed in a mantle, and crowned. It was shown in olden times at the Cathedral of Metz, during the service said on the anniversary of the death of this sovereign.



Enamel, Léonard de Limousin.

"The Middle Ages offer us statuary, furniture, bronzes, coins, seals, jewellery, arms, manuscripts, inlaid enamels, pottery, tapestry, and beautiful sculpture in ivory; it is the period of *diptyques*, *triptyques*, and *polyptyques*, all works of patience which modern art merely looks upon as a loss of time.

"The miniatures on parchment are as bright in colour as if the artist had but just traced them. We shall mention among other specimens the *psalter* of Bonne de Luxembourg, wife of King John, who died in the year 1349; it contains the legend of the *three living* and the *three dead*.

"We also remark in this room a magnificent *polyptyque*, representing Christ and the Virgin surrounded by saints, the shrine of St. Taurin, a curious relic of the thirteenth century, of chased silver inlaid with rubies and emeralds, and a very complete series of weights and measures of the period.

"In the collection of the Renaissance, we find with the productions of the Middle Ages perfected by progress, new industries, such as clocks, glass, bindings, &c. There also the ceramic art really commences; there we find the tankards, salt-cellars and cups of the Oiron manufactory, known as the Henry the Second's ware; a little further are Bernard de Palissy's celebrated vases, and the admirable enamels of Léonard Limousin, Pierre Reymond and Courteys.

"The Nevers and Rouen earthenwares find their place in the following period as well as the St. Cloud china, carved and gilt wood furniture, marqueterie mounted in bronze,



Rouen Tankard.

watches in enamel cases representing subjects from sacred history or from mythology, clocks with allegorical figures, lackered harpsichords with Chinese paintings, ivory fans, high-heeled shoes, and other interesting knick-knacks.

"The ninth period comprises the showy but not always tasteful objects in fashion under the reign of Louis XV. Besides the Sèvres, Chantilly, and Vincennes porcelain, and the Moustiers, Brittany, and Normandy earthenware which form the principal part of the collection, we remark a great variety of chimney ornaments, clocks,



Moustiers Ewer.

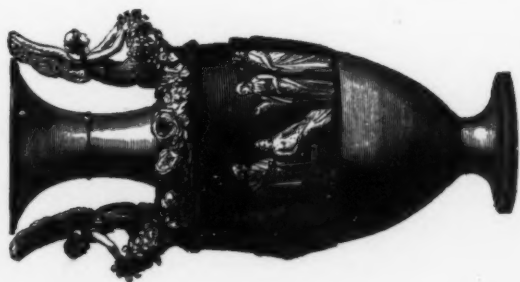
plate, jewels, bon-bon boxes, arms, Beauvais and Gobelins tapestry, stuffs, laces, &c. The vase represented here was made at Sèvres to celebrate the battle of Fontenoy, of which it illustrates an episode.

"The last room brings us to the commencement of this century; to the *rocaille* style succeed the exquisite productions of the reign of Louis XVI. which will long remain as standing models for artists. The Buhl furniture, bronzes biscuit figures, coffers, enamelled boxes, miniatures, fans, all partake of this happy renovation. Among the curiosities we may mention a lock bearing the name of the royal maker, *Louis XVI. Versailles, 1778.*



Fontenoy Vase, Sèvres.

"Here we must terminate our brief survey of this interesting gallery, our chief excuse for its incompleteness being that the catalogue consists of no less than 650 closely printed pages. We should be, however, failing in our duty, were we not to mention a few of the amateurs to whose kindness and zeal the public is indebted for



DRESDEN PORCELAIN.



GROUP OF DANISH PORCELAIN.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



COPELANDS PORCELAIN.



WORCESTER PORCELAIN.



BERLIN PORCELAIN.

this rare treat, and this unique opportunity of inspecting the treasures of their museums. The principal exhibitors are Barons James, Alphonse, and Gustave de Rothschild, Duke de Mouchy, Princess Czartoryska, Duke of Mecklenburg, Marquis de Vibraye, Marchioness de Fénelon, Counts de Pontgibaud, d'Armaillé, and Chauveau. Viscounts Ponton d'Amécourt, de St.-Pierre, and de Aigneaux, and Messrs. Davillier, Fillion, Delamarre, Berry, Gréau, Firmin Didot, V. Gay, F. Fould, and Dr. Garrigou.

"A collection of architectural designs is placed in the open gallery surrounding the garden, and in the centre of the latter rises a pavilion containing a very instructive series of the coins and measures of all nations."

The remainder of this admirable volume is divided into countries and places, under each of which the specialities of the different departments are carefully condensed, well digested, ably remarked upon, and splendidly illustrated. The engravings, which we have been able, through the courtesy of Mr. Rimmel, to select as examples, and which besides those in our text will be found on Plates VII., VIII., and IX., will show how carefully and how profusely the illustrative part of our author's work has been carried out.

The volume is one of the best and most charming we have seen, and it is one which ought to find a purchaser in every visitor to the late Exhibition, and in every one whom circumstances of any kind kept away from that great "world's fair." We cordially and unreservedly recommend it.

ELIZABETH FRY.*

THIS is one of the most delicious of biographies. Beautifully, purely, and unostentatiously written, the work is eminently worthy of its faultless subject. Mrs. Francis Cresswell has added much to her fame by the present admirable edition of her work, and by the manner in which she has condensed some parts, while she has added to and enlarged others. It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which the daughter of Elizabeth Fry has acquitted herself of her labour of filial love in the preparation of this memoir, and we cordially trust that another edition may soon be called for by the public.

LEGENDARY BALLADS.†

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & Co. have published in a charming volume, beautifully printed with red lines, and splendidly bound in inlaid cloth, one of the most charming volumes of Ballads which has ever issued from the press. It is edited and compiled by Mr. John S. Roberts, whose edition of "Burns's Works" we hope to notice on another occasion, and he has acquitted himself of his task in a truly masterly manner. The volume contains about two hundred and fifty of our very best legendary ballads, to each of which Mr. Roberts has given an explanatory introduction and the ballads are also rendered more interesting by the addition of many well executed engravings. The book deserves an immense sale, and we recommend it as faultless in every respect.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TRACTS.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR & SON, of Northampton, have, in the most laudable manner, commenced the publication of a series of reprints of rare and curious tracts, illustrative of the topography of Northamptonshire, which they issue at intervals at a very moderate price. The only two we have at present received, are the "Poetical History of the Family of Maunsell," and the "Witches of Northamptonshire," who were executed in 1612. These two are as beautifully and as carefully prepared as need be, and are done up in "crayon wrappers" in excellent taste. If the rest of the series are as good as these examples are, collectors will have reason to be proud of them as an acquisition to their libraries. We shall take occasion to speak more at length upon these reprints when we have had an opportunity of seeing others of the series.

* *A Memoir of Elizabeth Fry.* By her daughter, MRS. FRANCIS CRESSWELL. London: James Nisbet & Co., Berners Street. 1 vol. small 8vo, 1868, pp. 338, with a portrait.

† *The Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.* Edited by JOHN S. ROBERTS. London: Frederick Warne & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. small 4to., 1868, pp. 628. Illustrated.

MINERALOGIST'S DIRECTORY.*

THE plan of this manual is one of the most useful which has ever been adopted, and will, if proper care be used in insuring its accuracy, be found of the greatest use both to the amateur and to the experienced collector. The introduction in the work before us is excellent, and contains the information of many volumes ably condensed into as many pages. This is followed by an arrangement of the different counties in which, under the various localities, the minerals found there are given, but unfortunately errors have crept in which, unless corrected in another edition, will prevent it from being received as an authority. Thus the very first opening under the head of "Derbyshire," gives the information that Crich is on *Millstone Grit*, instead of *Mountain Limestone*. Such an error is enough to disfigure any book, and we trust Mr. Hall will carefully revise his volume before he issues another edition.

MANCHESTER LITERARY WORTHIES.

MR. BENTLEY, the eminent photographer of Buxton and Manchester, has produced one of the most successful pictures we have ever seen in the art of which he is so perfect a master. The picture is called "Sam Bamford and his Friends of the Manchester Literary Club," and it is undoubtedly the best in grouping, in effect, in tone, and in manipulation, of any we have as yet had the good fortune to see. In the centre stands "Old Sam," as Samuel Bamford, "the Radical," is called by his friends and associates, and immediately beneath him is our late friend and able contributor to the "RELICUARY," John Harland, whose untimely decease we have now to deplore. Next to him sits Charles Swain, one of the sweetest and most refined of Lancashire poets, whose songs have charmed all lovers of music. On Swain's shoulder leans Mr. David Morris. Benjamin Brierley, the author of many pleasant Lancashire stories, sits to Swain's left hand, and opposite is Mr. R. R. Bealey, another popular local poet. Behind the poet stands Mr. Potter, the artist, and near him are Mr. Trachel, analytical chemist, Mr. Samuel Smith, of Bradford, the owner of a princely library, and Edwin Waugh, whose songs are household words everywhere, and whose name is an imperishable one. On the left of the picture are Mr. Chattwood (the president), Mr. Charles Hardwick, another excellent writer, Mr. A. G. Henderson, Mr. Page, Mr. T. T. Wilkinson (the historian), and Mr. Richardson; Mr. J. P. Stokes, the oldest representative of the Manchester press, occupying the centre of the foreground. "It is not possible to look at this picture without feeling in good company; it is almost like being introduced to their little society;—you may look at it until you half expect the sparkling jest 'which sets the table in a roar,' so life-like and characteristic are the figures of the group. Every one who knows and can appreciate the works of the more widely-known members of the club, should possess a copy, and find a corner for it among his household gods. The group is made more interesting by having the autograph of each member attached, and altogether it reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Bentley, who deserves a success he has fairly earned." The picture is, as we have said, one of the best which has been produced either in photography or otherwise. It is a pleasing memorial of some of the more famous members of the "Manchester Literary Club," of which it is our good fortune to be an honorary member, and it is certainly a picture which ought to hang in every Lancashire household.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

CITY OF LONDON ARMS. (INN SIGN).

THE following allusion to these arms appeared in the *London Chronicle* for May 16, 1767:—"We are informed, that the following lines were written 199 years since, and give the original reason of the dagger being placed in the Arms of the City of London:—

Brave Walworth, Knight, Lord Mayor, that slew
Rebellious Tyler in his alarms,
The King therefore did give in lieu
The dagger to the City's arms."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Brookwood Asylum, Woking.

* *The Mineralogist's Directory, or a Guide to the principal Mineral localities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.* By TOWNSEND M. HALL, F.G.S. London: E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross. 1 vol. small 8vo., 1868, pp. 168.

A PROPHECY. FROM AN OLD MS.

When New England shall trouble New Spain,
 When Jamaica shall be Lady of the Isles and the Main.
 When Spain shall be in America hid,
 And Mexico shall prove a Madrid.
 When Mahomet's ships on the Baltick shall ride,
 And Turke shall labour to have Ports on that side.
 When Africa shall no more sell out their Blacks,
 To make slaves and Drudges for American Tracts.
 When Batavia the Old shall be contemn'd by the New,
 When a new Drove of Tartars shall China subdue.
 When America shall cease to send out its Treasure,
 But employ it at home in American Pleasure.
 When the New World shall the Old invade,
 Nor count them their Lords but their fellows in Trade.
 When men shall almost pass to Venice by Land,
 Not in deep Water but from Sand to Sand.
 When Nova Zembla shall be no stay
 Unto those who pass to or from Cathay -
 Then think stirring things are come to light,
 Whereof but few have had a foresight.

ESLIGH.

CURIOUS GRAVE-STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

THE following inscriptions are upon two gravestones in the Baptist burial ground, at Goodshaw, in the Forest of Rossendale, Lancashire.

I give the lines, capitals, orthography, and punctuation, as they are upon the stones. The first letter of the name "John," and the whole of the name "Richard," are in German capitals.

JAS. KERR, Mansion House, Crawshawbooth.

March, 1868.

JOHN NUTTALL

Lies here, and thats
 enough, the candles out, also
 the snuff. his Souls with God,
 you need not fear, and what
 remains, is inter,d here
 He di,d Nou^r, the 24th. 1766. Aged. 39

RICHARD HUDSON departed this life
 April 7th. 1775. in the 61st year of his Age.

My Body lies interred here
 My Soul is gone, if you'd know where
 Tis to be banish'd from God's Face,
 Unless Salvation's all of Grace:
 But if Salvation-work is done,
 And Sinners saved by Grace alone,
 God will have Glory thus you see,
 By saving guilty sinful me.

FAMILY OF BALL, OF DERBYSHIRE.

At page 18 of Vol. VI. of the "RELIQUARY," is a short pedigree of the family of Ball, of Derbyshire, contributed by Mr. Kyrke, but who does not give the dates. A family of this name was settled in or near Tideswell the latter end of the last century, will any of your correspondents kindly oblige me with any information as to the Derbyshire Balls; whose more modern history will, I think, be found in the Registers of Tideswell and other churches in the neighbourhood. A Ball living some two centuries ago near Derby, attained the age of upwards of 100 years. A great family of this name lived in the Middle Ages in one of the Home Counties. There was also a family of that name in Elizabeth's time in Bickley in Cheshire.

T. HELSBY.

THE FYLFOT.

THE Fylfot, or Cross Cramponée, occurs on the bells of Hathersage, Derbyshire. This is especially the case where the Norse settled, as in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. It is used because it was the hammer of Thor, the Scandinavian god, or the thunderer, and bells we know in the middle ages were often rung to drive away thunder, and among the German peasantry the sign of the cross is used to dispel a thunder-storm.

It is curious that this symbol was adopted by the votaries of Buddha, who, B.C. 600, founded a sect in opposition to the worship of Brahma. It was then called *swastika*, and composed of two letters meaning "it is well," or, as Wilson expresses it, "so be it," and, hence, it was used as a symbol of resignation. It occurs on the reverse of a coin found at Ugain, and is very well shown on a coin of Syracuse (*Gent. Mag.*, July, 1863). The beautiful Etruscan cinerary urns were often ornamented with this figure. It occurs on the painting of a Fossor, or gravedigger in the Catacombs, of the third century, and is stamped on a lamp preserved in the Vatican. It appears on the brasses of Sir John D'Auberon, 1277 (the oldest known brass), at Stoke D'Auberon, Surrey; a Priest, St. Leigh's, Essex, 1370; and Thos. de Hop, Priest, Kemsing, Kent, circa 1320.

JOHN PIGGOT, JUN., F.G.S.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

AT pages 163-4,* there are some remarks upon the antiquity of cheese-making in Cheshire, more especially directed against a suggestion made by Major E. Leigh, that its manufacture was introduced by the 20th Roman Legion, who so long occupied as their head-quarters the ancient Deva—the modern city of Chester. Now, although it may not be identified with this particular legion, it appears tolerably certain that it dates from that period. Ormerod's "History of the County" contains no allusion to it; nor does that of Lysons' beyond stating that it was one of the principal articles made for exportation "from a very early period." (p. 408). But in Pennant's "History of Wales," vol. I., (1st ed.) are the following passages:—

"I must not omit to mention the most valuable memorial which the Romans left, in a particular manner, to this county; the art of cheese-making: for we are expressly told, that the Britons were ignorant of it till the arrival of the Romans. The Cestrians have improved so highly in this article, as to excel all countries, not excepting that of Italy, the land of their ancient masters." (p. 117) "Even under the Roman reign there was great exportation of cheeses for the use of the Roman armies" (p. 129).

Gay makes the following allusion to its exportation in much later times, in his description of Thames-street, in his "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London":—

"But how shall I
Pass, where in piles Cornavian cheeses lye;
Cheese, that the table's closing rites denies,
And bids me with th' unwilling chaplain rise."

A novel kind of Cheshire cheese was seen by Giraldus, in Chester, in the latter part of the 12th century. He says: "We saw here, what appeared novel to us, cheese made of deers' milk: for the Countess and her mother keeping tame deer, presented to the Archbishop three small cheeses made from this milk."

Brookwood Asylum, Woking.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

COIN OF ARTAXIAS, KING OF ARMENIA, FROM B.C. 183 TO 165.

THIS coin purports to be silver, but weighing only 217½ grains, and not appearing to have lost weight by wear or clipping, a suspicion arises that it may be copper very strongly plated with silver, as three silver coins of this King, in the British Museum, and similar in size, weigh respectively 236, 256, and 254 grains. But I entertain no doubt that it is a contemporary coin, and most probably was coined at the Mint, from the excellence of the workmanship on the reverse, which is in very good preservation, from the coin having been struck cusped, or cup-shaped. Should the suspicion occasioned by its want of weight be correct (which is a contested question), whether it is a Government, or a workman's fraud, matters little. From the excellent workmanship of many of the Roman silver Denarii, collectors consider that they were coined at the Mint. For taking the worst view of this coin of Artaxias, and supposing even

that it was a forgery outside the Mint, it is valuable as giving a very remarkable type, at present, I believe, not in any English collection.

Obverse.—Bust of Artaxias, looking, as do the six engraved in "The Numismatic," to the (spectators) right. The portrait is that of a man at an advanced period of life: the head is covered with the Phrygo-Armenian bonnet, and its projecting front. The Greek diadem (a ribbon), encircles the head, and being knotted behind, the two ends of the ribbon hang down straight, and harmonize with the general outlines. Below the bonnet the face is apparently defended by a cheek-plate, which seems continued, and projects beyond the chin, the mouth and lips being considerably within the projection. And from this defence, about the level of the mouth, slopes behind, a continuation, to protect the back of the neck. Below the extremity of the jaw appears the drop of an ear-ring. From the circular or convex surface of the obverse, the nose has suffered disfigurement, as if double struck.

Reverse.—Here the concave form has benefited preservation. In the centre is the exterior of a temple: above the doorways the building is continued upwards in a level line on each side from the ground, and descends internally by a succession of steps, or gradients, each side meeting at the centre line that is over the doorways. Above the building floats the figure of Ormazd, the supreme deity of the fire worshippers, looking to the (spectator's) left: with the invariable expanded wings, but without the bird's body, as more generally seen, and holding up one hand, as on the Assyrian Sculptures, and on the Cylinders of Assyria and Babylon. See Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," pages 606 and 607.

On one side of the temple, looking up to Ormazd, are two figures. That nearest the temple is King Artaxias, wearing the same shaped Phrygo bonnet as on the obverse: he stands in profile, and the outline of the features are exactly the same as on the obverse, and more distinct. In his right hand he holds something vial-shaped, from which a liquid stream is pouring to the ground, a libation, we may presume, in honour of the present deity.

Behind the King is a winged personage, holding up with both hands a chaplet, apparently to Ormazd, but more probably to place it on the head of Artaxias, as an assurance of Ormazd's protection of the King.

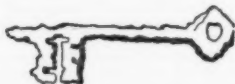
On the other side of the temple is the standard, exhibiting the device of the ancient cuneiform symbol for an altar. The pole of the standard supports a square. Its centre is a pellet, from which issue four arms in saltire, with four pellets in the quarters. From the square hang two strings or ribbons. An inscription runs from beneath the temple up to the standard, the reading of which at present is unknown.

The peculiarity of the reverse type of this coin from the five in the British Museum, consists—first, in the winged figure; second, the King pouring out a libation; third, simply a clearly defined temple without any appearance of fire. On four coins in the British Museum, there is a square erection, on which are three altars (looking more like chimnies), two streams of flame issuing or arising from each.

For the appropriation of this coin, and much information as to its drapery and symbols, I am entirely indebted to the paper in "The Numismatic," 1867, Part III., by Edward Thomas, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. It was presumed to be Armenian, but totally unknown in this outlying region of Numismatics.

Cork.

R. SAINTHILL.



ANCIENT KEY OF ST. JAMES'S PRIORY, DERBY.

THE workmen engaged in digging out the foundations of the buildings in St. James's Lane, Derby, recently discovered an interesting relic of the once noted Priory of St. James, a sketch of which is appended. This ponderous key lay near a few large hewn foundation stones, at a distance of eight feet below the present surface of the roadway, and beneath the remains of four successive foundations of stone and brick. Human remains were exhumed a few months earlier, within a few yards of the spot, which corresponds with the traditional site of the Priory upon the north side of St. James's lane, near to the brook. The blacksmith who made this piece of ironware could not have been short of material, for even in its present corroded state, it measures over eight inches in length, and weighs rather more than half-a-pound; so that the "proud young porter" who bore it at his girdle, would have no insecure office if keys were numerous and correspondingly weighty. The discoveries during the reign

of improvement in Derby have been far from numerous, and although I have been most anxious to obtain information respecting such relics as the foregoing, the human remains above-named, and a few unimportant coins, are all that have as yet been acknowledged by the workmen.

Derby.

ALFRED WALLIS.

CULLINGS FROM THE EARLIER BAKEWELL REGISTER.

1616. Jan^y. 2, Richard Shakerley and Ann Hamell, md.
 1617. July 20, Thomas Hall and Jane Sitwall, md.
 1618. Jan^y. 18, William Sheldon and Jane Eyre, md.
 " Francis Ellis and Margaret Oxley, of Baslowe, md.
 " July 19, John Sheldon, of Sheldon, and Elizth Simpson, of Hope, md.
 1619²⁰. Feb. 13, William Abbott and Jane Irelande, md.
 " June, Thomas Trentham miles and Prudence Eyre, md.
 " Nov. 7, William Darbyshire and Elizth Tattersall.
 1620. April 23, Roger Penistone and Jane Mosley, md.
 1621. Aug. 24, William Carlesse and Anne Trantrame, md.
 1623. Feb. 16, Edward Cheney and Anne Ragge, md.
 " July 6, John Heathcote and Jane Glossop, md.
 1624. March 25, John Twigge and Anne Norman, of Darley, md.
 " May 6, Robert Norman and Helen Bagshawe, of Wotton, md.
 " May 9, Henry Newton and Frances Wombell, md.
 " May 23, Robert Innocent and Alice Blackwall, md.
 " Sept. 19, John Waterhouse and Alice Mansfield, md.
 1625. Aug. , George Glossop and Dorothy Bradshawe, md.
 " Oct. 16, Thomas Tattersall and Margaret Walton, md.
 1626. Jan. 13, Thomas Scattergood, of Bradburne, and Joane Whildon, md.
 " Sept. 19, John Bamford and Sara Swetnam, of Yolgrave, md.
 " Oct. 15, John Cluley and Joane Shalcrosse, md.
 1628. Feb. 25, William Bamforth and Anna Longson, md.
 " May 22, John Bowne and Dorothy Wilgoose, md.
 1629. Aug. 31, Hugh Cockayne and Anne Hage, md.
 1632. Sept. 9, William Shakerley and Anne Turnley, md.
 " Aug., Robert Rowland and Anne Mosley, md.
 1633. June, John Ashborne and Dorothy Stevenson, of Darley, md.
 1634. Jan. 12, Humphrey Pydcocke and Joane Whytehead, md.
 " March 16, John Boreford and Elizabeth Rippon, of Chesterfield, md.
 " June ... — Whitakers and Mary Shakerley, md.
 " Oct. 12, John Sheldon and Anne Kniveton, md.
 1635. June 14, Thomas Boam and Hope Aston, md.
 " Aug., John Pettie and Anne Hancocke, md.
 " Nov. 15, Richard Oxspringe and Anna Readshawe, md.
 1636. March 1, Andreas Morewood and Alicia Heathcote, md.
 1639. Feb. 25, Francis Swanne and Alice Waterhouse, md.
 1641. Jan. 16, Rowland Swann and Alice Buxton, md.
 1642. May 16, Richard Bradshawe and Mary Cockayne, md.
 1643. Sept. 4, Ralph Fretchville and Anna Burbedge, md.
 1654. Sept. 10, Francis Gregg, of Clement's-inn, gen. and Susanna, dau. of William Savile, of Bakewell, esq., md.
 1655. May 27, William Wright, of Longsdon Mag. gen. and Penelope, dau. of Thos. Legh, late of Adlington, esq. (intention of marriage pub^d.)
 1662. Nov. 22, Rowland Haberman and Alice Pettie, md.
 1664. Aug. 13, William Longstone and Elizabeth Seidon, md.
 1665. Aug. 31, William Chaloner, of Boilson, and Jane Buxton, of Alport, md.
 1665. Aug. 30, Edward Shakerley and Anne Smith, of Longson, md.
 1670. June 3, John Gould, of y^e parish of Grin, and Dorothy, md.
 1690. Nov. 8, Richard Hardinge and Margaret Stearndale, md.
1619. June, Edward Metheringham de Newark, gen. qui demersus erat. *sep.*
 1628. July 17, Bassett Copwood, gen. *sep.*
 1631. July 21, Grace Savile, *sep.*
 1655. Nov. 30, William S. Thos. Grammer, *sep.*
 1665. Aug. 2, Diana, y^e dau. James Cecil lord Cranborne and y^e lady Marg^t. his wife, *bp.*

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

JOHN SLEIGH.

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JET NECKLACE,
FROM CELTIC TUMULUS AT FIMBER, YORKSHIRE.